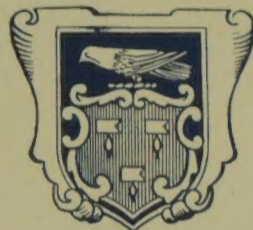




A VERY FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY

MARTELL
CORDON BLEU



—and there's EXTRA
Very expensive, but
MARTELL'S finest
liqueur brandy.
70 years in cask.

GUARANTEED 35 YEARS IN CASK



For a Merry Christmas

WILLIAM
YOUNGER'S
Scotch Ale
ON DRAUGHT OR IN BOTTLE
BREWED IN EDINBURGH

THE ARISTOCRAT
OF CIGARETTES

DE RESZKE —of
course!

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE DIGESTION

THE
DOCTOR'S
CHINA TEA

Sold only in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sealed packets and 1 lb. canisters. Priced at 2/10, 3/4, 4/- and a super quality at 4/6 per lb.
HARDEN BROS. & LINDSAY, LTD., 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3. CVS—18r.

RED HEART
OLD JAMAICA
RUM



FOR COLDS, CHILLS AND WINTER ILLS.

THE LIQUEUR
OF
OLD ROMANCE

Drambuie
AN INDISPENSABLE PART OF A GOOD COCKTAIL

Packed in Tartan Boxes, ready
to post, it makes an ideal and
unique Christmas Gift
(18/6 per bottle)

LEYSIN
SWITZERLAND
(ALTITUDE: 3750-4350 ft.)
TREATMENT



OF **TUBERCULOSIS**
IN ALL ITS FORMS

ADVANTAGEOUS
EXCHANGE RATES
NO INCREASE
IN FORMER PRICES

INFORMATION: S^{te} DE DEVELOPPEMENT **LEYSIN**

CAR & GENERAL
INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

FOR INSURANCE
HEAD OFFICE: 83, PALL MALL, S.W.1

GIVE HANDBAGS this Christmas!

H.B.9. Something new! A vanity case and handbag combined, complete with fittings and fixed centre purse. In Calf. Colours, wine, tan, bottle, red, black, navy or brown. Size 7 x 6½. Foreign.

21/9

H.B.9



H.B. 10. An attractive combination of Suède and Calf makes this bag suitable for all occasions. Fitted with fixed purse, mirror and extra pocket. Foreign. In black, brown, navy or bottle. Size: 10 x 6½.

25/9



H.B.10

H.B.11. A gift she will appreciate. A smart shape in good quality Calf, with neat embossed gilt frame. Fitted with divided inner mirror and extra pocket for papers. In mulberry, red, bottle, black, navy or brown. Size: 7 x 7.

21/9



H.B.11



H.B.12

H.B.12. A triple-opening Handbag in box Calf, with strong double handles. Fitted with mirror and kid lined purse. In black, navy, brown, red, bottle or tan. Size: 8 x 7.

25/9

Swan & Edgar LTD

Piccadilly Circus, W.1

'Phone: REGent 1616

The glorious Sun bursting from the sea, the soft scented air, an amazing stretch of green, and a background of mountains dominated by the Peak of the



Foot-print. On land, lustrous eyes, golden

brown skins, agile bodies, smiling faces,

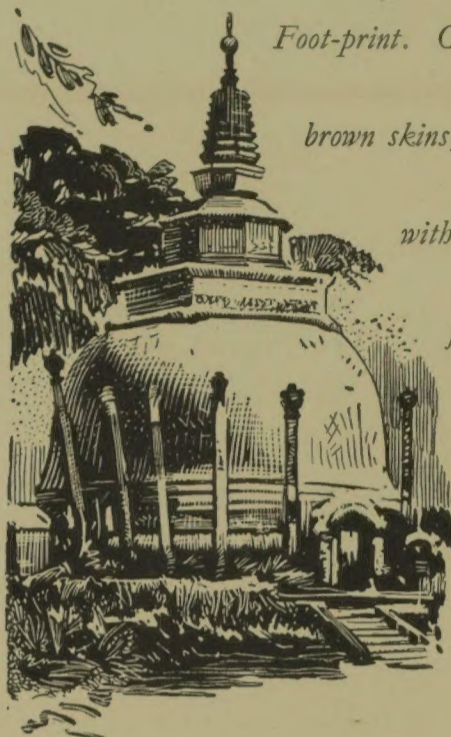
with a background of twenty-

five centuries of culture.

This is Ceylon — the

Supremely Beautiful

Island.



CEYLON

Full information from the Trade Commissioner, Room 28, Ceylon House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

MONTREUX LAKE OF GENEVA SWITZERLAND

TERRITET-CLARENS

The well-known sheltered winter resort

Full inclusive weekly terms from £2 10

ALL KINDS OF WINTER SPORTS IN IMMEDIATE VICINITY

£1 STERLING BUYS NOW OVER 21 SWISS FRANCS

All information through the Swiss Federal Railways 11B, Regent St., S.W.1, the travel agencies and the official information office at Montreux

July 2nd and 3rd. 1938: **NARCISSUS FESTIVAL**



ITALY *Where it is always Springtime*

ART — SUNSHINE — GAIETY

Fascinating scenery, variety of interests, consistently sunny climate and the most cordial hospitality make a holiday in Italy an unforgettable memory.

Visit Florence, the Museum City . . . the home of innumerable priceless art treasures . . .

TOURIST LIRE The £ is worth at least 50% more in Italy.

HOTEL COUPONS 6/- to 18/- a day, absolutely inclusive.

COUPONS FOR PETROL (at 1/7 and 1/2 a gallon according to length of sojourn)

50% to 70% Reduction in Railway Fares

For
information :
E. N. I. T.
38, Piccadilly.
London, W.1.
and all Travel
Agencies.





Sail or golf or just bask luxuriously on the beach . . . when you are in Estoril you will find that home and business cares dissolve in the golden sunshine, while your good humour and energy come back in a rush . . . Estoril, located in quiet,

orderly Portugal, only 14 miles from Lisbon, has everything: golf (18 holes), tennis, bathing beach, a casino, excellent hotels and comfortable pensions at moderate prices, a thermal establishment, indoor swimming pool and a superb winter climate

Average temperature in Winter: 54° F.

Average hours of sun daily during Winter: 6 to 8 hours.

CLIMATOLOGIC STATION OF MONTE ESTORIL						
UNDER TECHNICAL SUPERVISION OF THE CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY						
TEMPERATURE (MEAN): 1933: 61.49 - 1935: 60.87 ★ BRIGHT SUNSHINE: 1933: 3239 51 - 1935: 3204.47						
YEAR 1937	Mean. M + m °	Maximum Mean.	Minimum Mean.	Solar radiation Mean	Bright sunshine h. m.	Sea water Mean.
WINTER (Dec.-Feb.)	53.80	59.53	48.07	94.48	521.17	55.7
SUMMER (June-Aug.)	68.75	76.59	60.91	112.67	1118.36	61.6

Cruise from London: 2½ to 3 days (the passage costs £7). Trains run daily from Lisbon-Paris and Paris-Lisbon. An Air Service to all parts of Europe (three times weekly). For information: Casa de Portugal, 20, Regent Street, London, or Propaganda Soc., Estoril, Portugal.



WE MAKE AMENDS

"House Full for Christmas" has long been up at the Palace. This is an annual occurrence in spite of successive expansions. Were we to permit it (the climate certainly does) city magnates would no doubt rush to bivouac in the grounds.

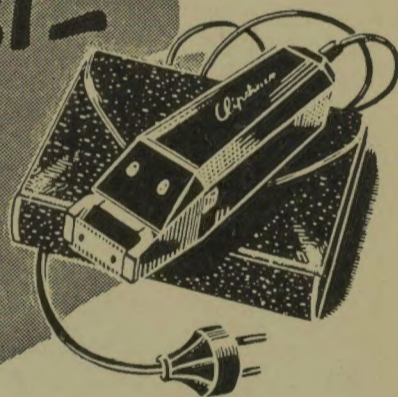
To make up for this bitter disappointment—yes, we really *are* full for Christmas—you might like to discover that the Palace is about the only place in England where you can really enjoy January. In fact you wouldn't recognise it for the same month. And don't forget, in addition to those who come to the Palace to *enjoy* Christmas, there are others who come to get over it. It is always advisable to book in advance—even for January.

PALACE HOTEL TORQUAY

The terms include golf in the hotel grounds and on the Churston course, hard and covered tennis courts, squash, badminton, croquet, bowls, swimming pool, gymnasium, sun lounges, dancing, talking pictures, entertainments, cabarets.

Telephone: Torquay 2271

NOT THE FIRST—
BUT THE
PERFECTED
DRY SHAVER



NOT launched in a hurry to start a vogue but the result of years of experimentation towards perfection. The CLIPSHAVE finally disposes of the necessity for messy soaps, brush, water, razor or towels when shaving. Just plug in at home, office or hotel and CLIPSHAVE for a clean chin in record time.

The CLIPSHAVE fits any electric current anywhere. Priced at 3 guineas complete with unkinkable flex in wallet and satisfaction assured or money refunded. Obtainable from all stores, etc., or direct from Orel-Micro Electric Ltd.

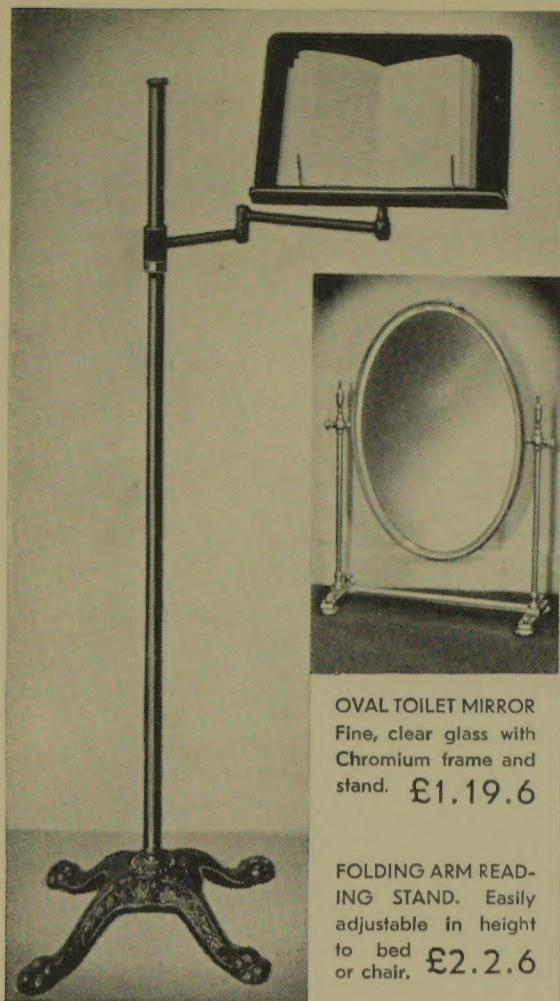


OREL
Clipshave
BRITISH PATENT NO. 469972.
THE Perfect ELECTRIC Dry SHAVER

It cannot cut or nick and cleans itself. The gift a man will always prize.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

OREL-MICRO ELECTRIC LTD., Dept. L2, 39-41, Berners Street, London, W.1.

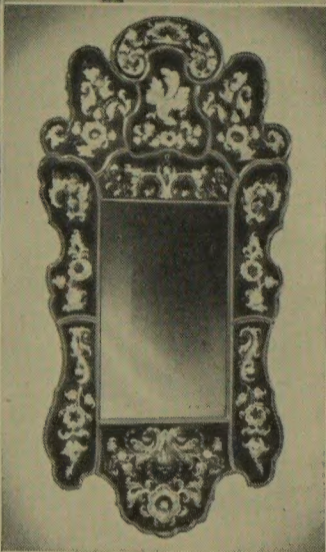


OVAL TOILET MIRROR
Fine, clear glass with
Chromium frame and
stand. £1.19.6

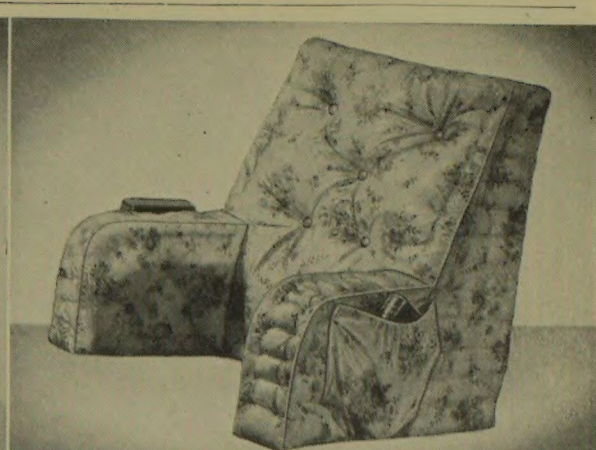
FOLDING ARM READ-
ING STAND. Easily
adjustable in height
to bed or chair. £2.2.6



SERPENTINE FIGURED WALNUT
CARD TABLE. Graceful cabriole
legs give distinctive beauty to
this good-looking £7.15.0
and useful table.



'QUEEN ANNE' MIRROR.
Beautifully engraved glass
borders lend charm to this
fine mirror £14.14.0
32 x 17 ins.



BED REST. Here's comfort for breakfast in
bed. Covered in Chintz or Damask ticking. £3.3.6

CHINTZ EASY CHAIR. Most restful shape, finest quality with
down seat cushion. Over-all width 2 ft. 6 ins. £10.17.6
Depth of seat 1 ft. 8 ins.

Gifts for the Home

If you 'just don't know' what to give remember furniture is always most acceptable. Harrods Galleries offer you unlimited choice and an opportunity of selecting a really enduring Gift.

HARRODS LTD

Harrods

LONDON SW1

A Forest Tree

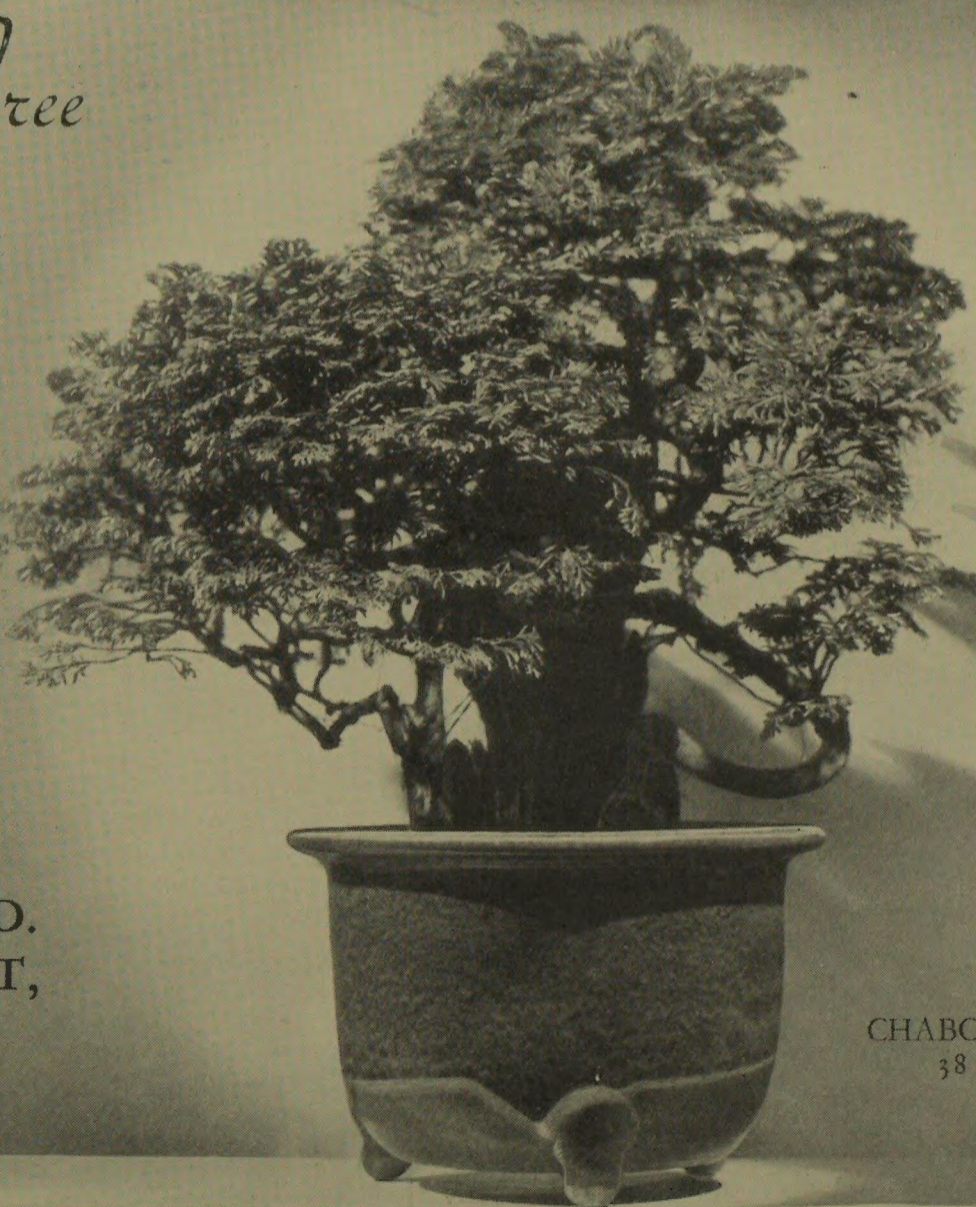
But only twenty inches high, and costing only £3:7:6. A living present that will live for years.

There are smaller ones too: Seven inches high 7/6. Nine inches high 13/6. Eleven inches high 17/6, or fourteen inches high 32/6. Naturally all these prices include the bowls in which the trees are growing.

Yes, when you come and see, you will agree that Liberty's have the loveliest, most varied, most economical presents in all London.

LIBERTY & CO. LTD.
REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

Telephone: REGent 1234



CHABOHIBA TREE
38 years old

This Christmas...?



As Christmas and winter approaches, the plight of thousands of poor is deplorable. Aged widows . . . weakly mothers . . . hungry children miss the good things enjoyed by the more fortunate during the festive season of the Christ-child's birth. Last year 75,000 poor souls were guests of The Salvation Army . . . 5,000 Kiddies received toys . . . but this Christmas . . . ? That depends upon YOU. They need your Help. Send donations to General Evangeline Booth, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4

The Salvation Army



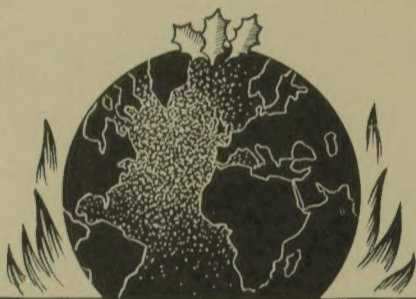
THEIR NAME but NOT their love

The laughter of children dies when parents, unmindful of their trust, become neglectful and (unbelievable yet true) frequently brutal to their offspring. Such little ones know more of blows than of love. The N.S.P.C.C. through its 270 "Children's Men," by persuasion rather than prosecution, every year helps many thousands of children to happier lives.



Please help this great work with a Christmas gift to:

William J. Elliott, O.B.E., Director,
National Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children, Victory
House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2



Christmas Parties for OUR SAILORS all over the World!

On Christmas Day, thousands of sailors far from home will be able, through the arrangements made by the British Sailors' Society, to share in real British festive gatherings in Homes and Hostels in ports the world over. Sailors' widows and dependants, unemployed sailors, lightship and lighthouse crews will not be forgotten.

**PLEASE HELP THE
BRITISH
SAILORS'
SOCIETY**
in this Seasonable Work

Kindly send a gift to the Rt. Hon.
Sir Frederick Sykes, Hon. Treasurer,
680, Commercial Road, London, E.14
(Herbert E. Barker, General Secretary)

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CHRISTMAS GIFT - LIST.

DURING this month, the question of presents for one's friends and relations will, of course, call for much thought and judgment. At the same time, it is well of your charity to remember the many societies and institutions which befriend the sick and unfortunate throughout the year. Their claim is great, and if the many who must be interested would spend a few moments this Christmas in writing a cheque or sending a postal order, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that this gift has brought relief and happiness to some orphaned child or needy person. Some suggestions for those who are not already in touch with one or more of these organisations are here given.

H.R.H. the Duke of Kent is President of the Alexandra Orphanage, which cares for 380 fatherless or motherless boys and girls at the School at Maitland Park, London. Children who show ability are given opportunities for secondary



PLAYING HAPPILY TOGETHER IN IDEAL SURROUNDINGS: SOME SMALL MEMBERS OF DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES' GREAT FAMILY OF 8200 BOYS AND GIRLS.

education or technical training, and many former scholars have attained influential positions. Each year £10,000 must be raised by voluntary donations, and any monetary help will be welcomed by the Honorary Treasurer at the offices of the Alexandra Orphanage, 34-40, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

The happiness of real family life is given 8200 boys and girls in Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Some 1400 girls and toddlers live in the Girls' Village Home; there are 750 young lads in the Boys' Garden City; 400 boys are in training for the Navy and the Merchant Service; and 300 are learning useful trades. In addition, others are boarded out with carefully selected foster-mothers; and the ailing receive treatment at the various hospitals and special branches. The household expenses of a small family run away with money, but what must be the household bills of this vast family! They are enormous, yet so economically are the Homes managed that one child can have forty-two nourishing meals for ten shillings—a fortnight's meals for less than one would spend on the average Christmas present. Your gift should be sent to Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, and cheques made payable to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes."

The main object of The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is that every child in the land shall live an endurable life, and in fifty-three years it has maintained it successfully on behalf of nearly five million ill-treated children. The Society now has 270 inspectors, who investigate hundreds of cases a year. This national work is greatly in need of assistance, and the Director, Mr. W. J. Elliott, O.B.E., will acknowledge gifts sent to him at the Society's Offices, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

Christmas hampers and fuel for fireless grates are sent out in large numbers by the Church Army, but these activities depend chiefly on the support obtained from well-wishers during the Christmas season. Under the leadership of Prebendary Carlile, this organisation also arranges festivities at their homes for motherless children, in the sanatorium and at St. Monica's Home, Croydon, as well as at the Sunset Homes and Anchorage Homes for old people. The head office of The Church Army is at 55, Bryanston Street, W.1.

CHRISTMAS

A really warm fire and perhaps some little unexpected gift would bring such joy to 360 destitute, mostly aged and infirm, ladies and gentlemen now being cared for by the

Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association.

This Christmas please remember those who have found sadness and poverty in their old age.

The Secretary: 74, Brook Green, London, W.6.

For over thirty years workers, mainly voluntary, have carried out a work of benevolence amongst the poorest families in Stepney. Last Christmas over 1200 parcels of food-stuff were sent to poor families and, on the morning of the 25th, hundreds of gifts were distributed to needy children at the Toy Service, besides warm clothing. Nearly six hundred women were entertained to a dinner and concert and 100 unemployed men were similarly entertained. You can have your share in these happy festivities by sending a gift to John Pounds Mission, Wellesley Street, Stepney, London, E.1.

"Joy in widest commonalty spread" is The Salvation Army's slogan for Christmas. Last year they gave 75,000 men and women and 6000 children a Christmas treat, with toys for the youngsters. Substantial gifts for the women also helped to mark the festival of Christmas for those to whom December 25 would otherwise have been just another day. All the guests under the Salvation Army's wide roof—in maternity homes, men's and women's hostels, and slum settlements—were entertained as befitted the season. That will be the programme this year, and you are invited, if desirous of increasing your own happiness by sharing, to send a donation to meet the cost to General Evangeline Booth, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London.

"A Merry Christmas!" When exchanging this cheerful greeting, think of the sailor ashore in a foreign port, or even in a British port, away from his home and friends, and then remember what the British Sailors' Society is doing to see that he has festive cheer. In ports all over the world, from London to Leghorn, wherever the Society has its homes and hostels, there will be special Christmas welcome and an open door to happy company and generous hospitality. The help of readers will be welcomed by the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

The Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association was formed for the relief of gentle-people who, owing to various causes, are in deep distress. The Association makes weekly grants to 360 of its necessitous cases, and also supplies clothing, blankets and invalid comforts, but, unfortunately, the work is restricted, owing to lack of funds, and an appeal is made for help that some warmth, comfort and a little of the Christmas spirit may be brought into these sad lives. Donations should be sent to Mrs. H. R. Bromley-Davenport, 74, Brook Green, W.6.

Every Christmas Day, for many years past, between 800 and 1000 "down-and-out" men and women are invited to a plentiful dinner of roast beef and



BRINGING GIFTS TO THOSE WHOSE STOCKINGS WOULD OTHERWISE BE EMPTY: THE CHURCH ARMY'S "FATHER CHRISTMAS" PAYS AN UNEXPECTED, BUT MOST WELCOME, CALL.

plum pudding by the Field Lane Institution, but, of course, the relief of distress in East-Central London goes on constantly, especially in the winter months. Parcels of groceries, clothing, and tons of coals are distributed. The slum and back-street children are given their annual treats, and toys are presented to them. Mr. William Wilkes, Secretary, will gladly give further details. The address is: Field Lane Institution, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

CHRISTMAS BARGAIN!

If YOU will send 1/-

WE will see that a child belonging to a poor family has a real good Xmas Dinner! (You can send more, if you like.) You will find no happier bargain!

Send Donations, Toys, Clothes, or anything to:—

BILL AND LIZZIE. **JOHN POUNDS MISSION**
24, Wellesley Street,
Stepney, London, E.1.



Dr. BARNARDO'S Homes

once again earnestly appeal for CHRISTMAS GIFTS towards the feeding, clothing, housing, educating, and training of their great family of 8,200 DESTITUTE BOYS and GIRLS.

Christmas Gifts of

10/-

would be very acceptable.

Cheques, etc. (crossed), payable to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, should be sent to 92 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

Absolute destitution!

For 96 years we have been working among the poorest of the poor in dismal, dreary Clerkenwell. Poverty at its worst has surrounded us constantly.

We hope to be able to provide at the Institution

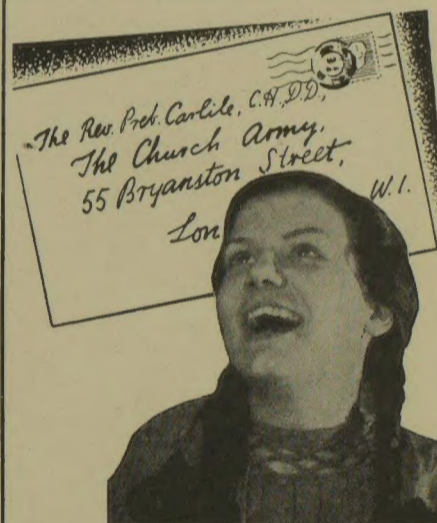
800 to 1,000 Hot Roast Beef and Plum Pudding Dinners on Christmas Day for destitute men and women.

At this season parcels of groceries, clothing and toys, and tons of coal for fireless grates, will be distributed among hundreds of poverty-stricken families, and there will be treats for crowds of slum and back-street children.

Please respond to this appeal by sending a contribution to William Wilkes, Secretary,

Field Lane Institution,

VINE STREET, CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.



'I'M GLAD YOU SENT THAT LETTER, MUMMY'

"It is lovely to think of sharing our Christmas with some of the poor people the Church Army told us about. I'm so glad you let Daddy and me help too."

The letter contained £5. It means that the Church Army can send a Christmas Parcel to ten poor families. Will you share your Christmas, too, by helping us to make it a reality in homes where all is poverty and distress? Your "Family Gift" of £5 would send Christmas Parcels to ten more poor families.

Please address your letter to:

Preb. CARLILE, C.H., D.D.,
The Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

CHURCH ARMY

Give him a case of **BOOTH'S** *dry* GIN this Christmas



A delightful presentation case of BOOTH'S Gin makes the most acceptable Christmas "box" you can give—or get. Nothing but the best is good enough at Christmas—so be sure it's BOOTH'S you give.



In 3, 6, or 12-Bottle Cases

BOOTH'S THE *Matured* GIN

A CASE OF 3 BOTTLES OF BOOTH'S Dry GIN COSTS ONLY 36/- (U.K. only) . . . HE will BE PLEASED

C.F.H.



have
you
a friend
who
shaves?

give him a

ROLLS RAZOR

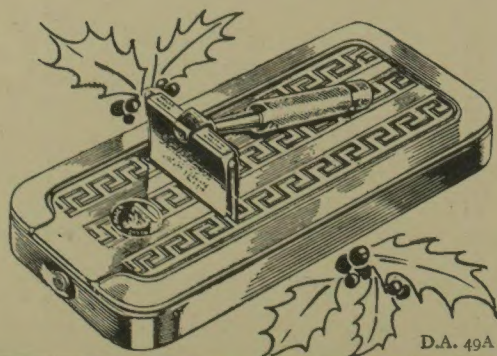
SELF-HONING

SELF-STROPPING

21/ 27/6
Presentation Sets up to
20 gns.

Use the new large-size Rolls Shaving Stick or Shaving Bowl in handsome moulded container at 3/6 (Refills 1/6) to complete a perfect shave

Write for illustrated Catalogue to
Publicity Editor, Rolls Razor, Ltd.,
London, N.W.2



D.A. 49A



BY APPOINTMENT



BY APPOINTMENT

ESTABLISHED 1785



Gieves Ltd. have a fine selection of dressing gowns in a wide range of colours and materials, eminently suitable and most acceptable as Christmas Presents.

Gieves

21, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Regent 6411.

Telegrams: "Muftis, Piccy, London."

EDINBURGH, WEYMOUTH, CHATHAM, SOUTHSEA, MALTA, LIVERPOOL,
PORTSMOUTH, PLYMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, GIBRALTAR.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

The World Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Illustrations and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the British Dominions and Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1937.



THE NATION'S TRIBUTE TO A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT: THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, SHOWING THE COFFIN ON A CATAFALQUE DRAPED WITH THE UNION JACK.

At the memorial service for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, held in Westminster Abbey on November 26, the King was represented by the Duke of Gloucester. The pallbearers were the Prime Minister, the Speaker, Sir John Simon, Earl De La Warr, Lord Baldwin, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. J. Graham Kerr, Mr. G. A. Morrison, and Sir Walter Citrine. Among others present were most of the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald's former Labour colleagues,

the Lord Mayor of London, and the Ambassadors of Italy, Portugal, and Russia. The coffin had been brought from Mr. MacDonald's Hampstead home, where it had rested overnight. To the right of the catafalque, in our photograph, are five pallbearers (with Mr. Chamberlain, the Premier, at the nearer end), and behind them are the family mourners. Near the altar, to the right, is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave the Blessing. Other funeral scenes are illustrated on page 983.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

I SUPPOSE we don't have fogs now like they used to. "Fog everywhere. Fog up the river, where it flows among green aits and meadows; fog down the river, where it rolls defiled among the tiers of shipping, and the waterside pollutions of a great (and dirty) city. Fog on the Essex marshes, fog on the Kentish heights. Fog creeping into the cabooses of collier-brigs; fog lying out on the yards, and hovering in the rigging of great ships; fog drooping on the gun-wales of barges and small boats. Fog in the eyes and throats of ancient Greenwich pensioners, wheezing by the firesides of their wards; fog in the stem and bowl of the afternoon pipe of the wrathful skipper, down in his close cabin; fog cruelly pinching the toes and fingers of his shivering little 'prentice boy on deck. Chance people on the bridges peeping over the parapets into a nether sky of fog, with fog all round them, as if they were up in a balloon, and hanging in the misty clouds." That, at any rate, was how Charles Dickens described a London fog of a century ago, and even in my youth I seem to remember something like it. For I can certainly recall groping along the wall of a London street, with no other guide but that wall; spluttering and choking in black yellow darkness that annihilated vision, rubbing all night long at eyes that smarted as though they had been sprinkled with salt. No, thank goodness, we don't have fogs like that now!

Still, they are quite bad enough. From the start of November until the New Year, and sometimes later, London is subject to visitations that make life a misery for its citizens, cause thousands of pounds' loss every hour in delay and traffic dislocation, and shorten, so one would imagine, the average prospect of life by several days. And, like the plague that visited the first-born of Egypt, it is an affliction that knows no respect of persons. It suffocates the just as well as the unjust, insinuates its way into Midas' luxury flat without so much as ringing up his secretary to ask for an appointment, and impedes the course of legislation at St. Stephen's. It is part of the price we pay—a larger one than most of us guess—for the great principle of the post-renaissance world, that a man is at liberty, nay, to be encouraged, to get rich by any means within his power. It is a method that has enormously increased the sum total of human wealth. But it is at least doubtful whether it has altogether increased the sum total of human happiness. For though in the amenities of living we have certainly gained a lot on the swings, we have lost a good deal on the roundabouts. An hour's sunshine sacrificed, especially in the English winter,

is not easily compensated for. Even unlimited central heating, electric lighting and hot water can scarcely pay for it.

Even to-day, when the laws of *laissez-faire* are in discredit and socialisation invades every department of living, we are still curiously careless about the major sacrifices we make for the individual's right to pursue wealth. A man may not sell cigarettes after a certain hour lest by doing so he should interfere with some other man's right to rest and leisure. But he is at perfect liberty, within certain very catholic limits, to erect a factory that will render the conditions of life less pleasant for a whole neighbour-

hood or to remove by purchase a national heritage—an historic building or a noble landscape—in order to enrich himself with some monstrosity which offends the eyes or lowers the taste of millions who see it. We never stop to think about this, but it is so. And the soot-laden fog which keeps us waiting for the train to the office, and sends us spluttering to bed, is part of the price we pay for our lack of proportion. Human liberty is a good thing in itself and is to be safeguarded and, if need be, fought for. But it should not be exercised to the common detriment.

I am not quite certain, however, that the English people regard the pestilential fogs of their capital city as quite the calamity that foreigners naturally suppose them. Some of us, I fancy, have almost an

affection for our November pea-soupers, and would miss them if they never came again. They mark out a season for us, remind us of our youth, when we saw the lights of coming Christmas reflected in their yellow walls of murk, and flatter us with a sense of our own hardihood who can so well endure them. We choke and blink, but we do not complain. One might have thought that on such occasions the streets surrounding Parliament and our gorgeous County Hall would be blocked by angry Londoners threatening punishment to our moribund legislators who allow such hoary abuses to continue almost unchecked. Not a bit of it. Even the evening papers don't complain, and the national jester, Low, imperturbably continues his private war against the Continental dictators, who never did us one-hundredth part of the injury that a day of fog does. Perhaps it is that we feel that a good fog best represents our national tempo. We love half-tones, compromise, bewildering concealments. Where are these to be found better than in a London street in a spell of high atmospheric pressure in late November or early December? A good fog makes us feel at home, like the guardship seen off Dover or the sight of an Anglican Bishop's wife in tweeds in a Latin city.

Nor, it must be confessed, are the fogs from which we suffer entirely the ill-fruits of our Industrial Revolution or the competitive system. There must have been fogs over the lower Thames when Regent Street was a marsh, and Tower Hill a tree-crowned island. The race for wealth has only made them blacker and more noisome. For in their native and whiter form, they are indigenous to our island climate. A rustic Midlander can scarcely go to bed on a clear November evening without the certainty of waking

in the hour before dawn to find the ghostly wraith of the night mist towering above his window. Sometimes this spectral embodiment of the dying year haunts the high places, sometimes the valleys, and there are many nights on which it establishes itself impenetrably in both. But, wherever found, it is as familiar to us as the dog-roses in July and the primroses in the April woods. It may even be that it has helped to make us the race of poets and mystics which, for all our shop-keeping proclivities, we still remain: even our young Communists, I notice, write verse, and much of it as incomprehensible as Blake at his cloudiest. Thinking it over, it seems churlish to complain at murk-filled rooms and blackened silver and lightless, airless streets, for they do but recall in a more Stygian form the sodden fields and misty valleys from which we spring.



IN LONDON THIS WEEK TO DISCUSS THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: M. CHAUMETS, THE FRENCH PREMIER (LEFT), AND M. DELBOS, FOREIGN MINISTER, LEAVING THE FRENCH EMBASSY FOR DOWNING STREET.

M. Chaumets, the French Premier, accompanied by M. Delbos, the Foreign Minister, arrived in London on November 28 for a series of formal talks with British Ministers. On the following day they met Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden at 10, Downing Street, and opened the discussions, which continued until the afternoon of the Tuesday. The French Ministers lunched with Mr. Chamberlain and concluded with Mr. Eden at his private residence. It was arranged that after lunching with the King at Buckingham Palace on the 30th they should dine the talks before leaving for Paris that evening. M. Chaumets is the son of a Paris doctor and noted for his oratory. He was Premier at the time of the Stavisky affair and was forced to resign by a vindictive campaign of calumny. Later he was able to prove conclusively that he had no association with Stavisky.

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S LAST HOMECOMING: BERMUDA TO LOSSIEMOUTH.



LEAVING BERMUDA: THE FLAG-DRAPED COFFIN BORNE FROM THE CATHEDRAL AT HAMILTON, AFTER A MEMORIAL SERVICE, TO BE TAKEN ON A GUN-CARRIAGE TO THE DOCKYARD FOR EMBARKATION IN H.M.S. "APOLLO."



THE DEAD STATESMAN HONoured IN BERMUDA, WHITHER HIS BODY HAD BEEN BROUGHT BY THE LINER "REINA DEL PACIFICO," IN WHICH HE DIED AT SEA: THE LYING-IN-STATE IN THE CATHEDRAL AT HAMILTON.



A PALLBEARER AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY: LORD BALDWIN, WITH LADY BALDWIN, LEAVING THE ABBEY.



BRINGING THE COFFIN AND MISS SHEILA MACDONALD, WHO HAD BEEN WITH HER FATHER WHEN HE DIED: H.M.S. "APOLLO" ARRIVING AT PLYMOUTH.



THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO WAS A PALLBEARER AT THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICE: MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN LEAVING THE ABBEY.



LED BY A PIPER PLAYING A LAMENT: THE HEARSE WITH MR. MACDONALD'S ASHES PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF HIS NATIVE LOSSIEMOUTH TO HIS LAST RESTING-PLACE, BESIDE HIS WIFE, IN SPYNIE CHURCHYARD.



THE SECRETARY FOR THE DOMINIONS, MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, AND HIS BROTHER, MR. ALISTER MACDONALD (ON THE FAR SIDE), FOLLOWING THEIR FATHER'S ASHES ON FOOT: FAMILY MOURNERS IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION AT LOSSIEMOUTH.

After his death, on November 9, on board the "Reina del Pacifico" (as recorded under the portrait in our issue of the 13th), Mr. MacDonald's body was landed from that ship in Bermuda on the 15th, and lay in state in the cathedral at Hamilton, where thousands of people visited it. The next day, after a memorial service, the coffin was taken on a gun-carriage to the dockyard and conveyed to the cruiser "Apollo." Miss Sheila MacDonald, who had accompanied her father for his projected holiday, also returned in the "Apollo," which reached Plymouth on November 25. Members of the family went on board, and all

travelled by train to London with the coffin, which was taken to Mr. MacDonald's house at Hampstead. On the next day took place the service in Westminster Abbey (illustrated on our front page). Afterwards there was a private cremation service at Golders Green. That night, Mr. MacDonald's ashes were taken to his native Lossiemouth. Part of the service was held in his house, The Hillocks. The casket was then taken in procession to Spynie churchyard, where it was laid beside his wife and their son David, who died at the age of seven. In accordance with his wish to rest there, burial in Westminster Abbey was declined.

AN AUSTRALIAN PROBLEM: THE PRIMITIVE "BLACK-FELLOW" OF THE BUSH.



AN ELDER OF THE WANGA PITCHENDARRA TRIBE—HIS CLAY-BEDAUBED BEARD DENOTING SORROW AND HIS CHEST BEARING SCARS OF TOTEMIC SIGNIFICANCE.

Recently, some 1800 Australian aborigines petitioned the King to save them from extinction and to empower one of their number, or a white, to represent their people in the Federal Parliament. Already some 150,000 aborigines have died out and it appears that some 40,000 others will follow them if there is a continuation of the present trend of de-tribalisation, bringing in its train disease, hunger, sterility, and the loss of the communal spirit. At the moment, there are six different administrations attempting to deal with the problem, and it is suggested that the financial provision for their work is inadequate. It has been argued that the only way to combat disease would be to establish a national medical service for the aborigines, both as a duty to the natives and as a precaution against its spreading among the whites. Sending us the photographs reproduced on these pages, our correspondent wrote: "I experienced the rather mixed blessing of living with these people for many weeks, also my livelihood as owner of a cattle station forces me to come into contact with the aborigine daily; so perhaps my ideas as to his character and worth may be in conflict with the academic mind which considers him to be 'an unspoiled child of Nature.' As a 'human living fossil' I grant his academic interest, but I venture to predict nothing but heart-breaking failure connected with any endeavour to mould him into the scheme of our modern civilisation." His article follows.



DESCRIBED AS "A HUMAN LIVING FOSSIL": A FULLY MATURE MAN OF THE TRIBE; SHOWING HIS APE-LIKE NOSE AND MOUTH.

LET us for a moment consider how highly involved is modern civilisation, as we know it. Our homes are practically run by electricity. Labour-saving devices are in use to such an extent that to deprive the man of to-day of them would result, to say the least of it, in a state of chaos. Now and then, through the medium of the great newspapers, some well-intentioned visionary exhorts us to "get back to Nature." He paints a glowing picture of the "simple life." We, or some of us, agree, and, in a nebulous way, feel that we should like to return to an existence of native simplicity. Admittedly our life is highly involved, but, before throwing overboard all the amenities of our civilisation, I would like the readers of "The Illustrated London News" to meet a people of a little-known sub-tribe of the Australian Aborigine, who have remained in a state of absolute simplicity, and with them, if they wish, live "the simple life." The Wanga Pitchendarra, a sub-tribe of the Lauritcha nation, lead a nomadic existence on the most western boundary of Central Australia and, owing to

[Continued opposite.



THE CRAFTSMAN OF THE TRIBE, ONE WHO PERFORMS FOR THESE SIMPLE NOMADS THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER: AN OLD MAN WHOSE WORK CONSISTS OF MAKING FOR HIS FELLOWS YAM-STICKS (USED FOR DIGGING) AND SPEARS.

some unknown cause, certain waves of native civilisation have passed them by, leaving them in a state of almost animal primitiveness. The implements of these people are only four in number—(1) the spear; (2) The "woomera," which, as will be seen in the accompanying illustration, is a long concave implement used for carrying food while on the march and for giving extra power and propulsion to the spear, and having a small flint knife affixed to its handle. This knife, by the way, is the only cutting instrument in general use; (3) The "coolamon," a concave piece of bark, or wood, used for carrying water, seed, or the latest infant, occasionally the two latter at the one time; (4) A short, pointed stick for digging—the yam-stick. So much for the artificial aids to living which this sub-tribe have succeeded in evolving. Even that very ancient implement of the ages, the boomerang, although favoured by the surrounding peoples, has passed them by. Their food is simple in the extreme—according to the seasons and the available supplies of game. The menu is chosen mainly from the following—

[Continued below, centre.



HEATING A MULGA STICK IN THE FIRE TO WARM THE SAP AND THUS ALLOW IT TO BE STRAIGHTENED: A PROCESS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF YAM-STICKS.

meats: snake, rabbit, kangaroo, emu, sundry rodents, lizards, large and small, dogs, and, it is rumoured on very good authority, occasionally babies. Vegetables: any one of about half a dozen different seeds or native plants. Delicacies: Ants, eggs, nestlings, wood grubs, with an occasional porcupine or marsupial mole as a *bonne bouché*. Living in a sparsely timbered land, with a temperature ranging from 120 degrees in the summer to something just below zero during the nights of mid-winter, they remain in a state of nudity. Any bodily covering whatsoever is foreign to them. During winter, small parties of men and women are met with as they travel from water-hole to water-hole or from hunting-ground to hunting-ground. For warmth, each holds a flaming stick close to the body. The women generally have a dog, *i.e.*, Dingo, wrapped across their hips as some protection against the bitter cold. I remember placing my hand on a

[Continued on opposite page.



A FURTHER STAGE IN YAM-STICK MAKING: STRAIGHTENING THE STICK BY BODILY PRESSURE WHILE ONE END IS HELD IN THE FORK OF A TREE.

THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION: "LIVING HUMAN FOSSILS" OF AUSTRALIA.



A NECESSARY PRECAUTION WHEN ANY SIGN OF WEAKNESS IS ANSWERED BY TREACHERY: NATIVE HUNTERS BEING TURNED FROM A CAMP WITH ORDERS TO LEAVE THEIR SPEARS AGAINST A NEIGHBOURING TREE.



THE PRIMITIVE HOME-LIFE OF MEMBERS OF THE WANGA PITCHENDARRA TRIBE: WOMEN PREPARING FOOD IN THE OPEN, WHERE THEY LIVE AND SLEEP—THE ONLY AMENITY BEING A FIRE FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

Continued.
small piccaninny's shoulder on a morning so cold that there was heavy frost on the ground-sheet of my sleeping-bag and finding the child's flesh warm and even radiating warmth. It was decidedly uncanny. No shelter from inclement weather is in use. The only protection is afforded by a few branches dragged and placed in a half-circle on the windward side of the sleeping-place. A roof-covering consisting of a leaning shelter against the prevailing rains is sometimes met with, but, even then, it is of such a porous nature as to be almost valueless. Cooking merely consists of throwing the animal, entrails intact, into the embers of the fire. The time it remains there depends solely upon the momentary hunger of the people. In fact, I have seen meat eaten raw, or practically so, meat that has been in the fire just long enough

[Continued below on right.]



HAVING HUMAN BLOOD FROM A TRIBAL BROTHER IN DRIED STREAMLETS DOWN THE INSIDE OF EACH LEG: A MAN WITH HIS BEARD DECORATED WITH CLAY MIXED WITH HUMAN BLOOD FOR CORROBOREE PURPOSES.



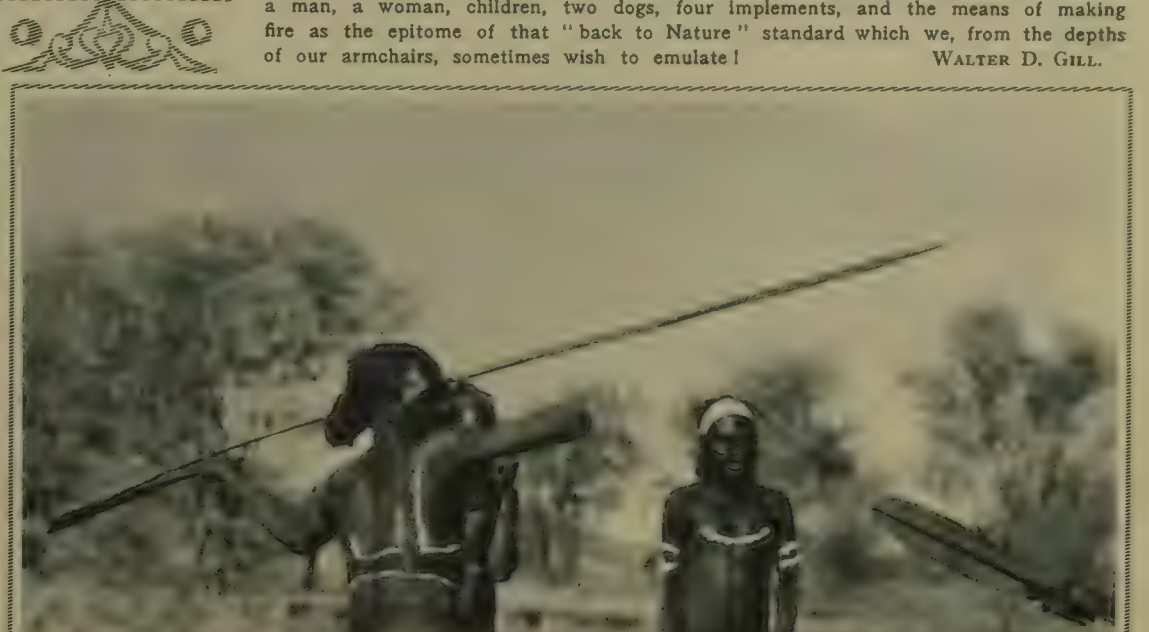
WEARING A NECKLACE OF TWISTED HUMAN HAIR DENOTING VIRGINITY (LEFT), AND (RIGHT) CARRYING A COOLAMON (A VESSEL OF CONCAVE BARK, OR WOOD) OF RABBITS: YOUNG GIRLS OF THE WANGA PITCHENDARRA TRIBE.

to singe off the hair. Bone, hide and entrails all serve to allay the pangs of hunger. Again, in time of plenty, the game will be left in the embers until it is cooked almost to a cinder, and then eaten with just as much gusto. The family, in some cases, consists of a man and wife, or two or more wives, and children. Tribal law is in the hands of the elders of the tribe. The application of tribal law generally consists in apportioning the various small water-holes to small tribal parties for a limited period; also the ceremonial and initiation rites of the different totems and corroborees. Of the innate cruelty, the sulky demeanour, and treachery of these people and the Australian Aborigine in general, there is no space for description in this article. Their surroundings, condemning them to constant warfare with nature, leaves them at the present day exactly as they were many centuries ago. To sum up, may I present a man, a woman, children, two dogs, four implements, and the means of making fire as the epitome of that "back to Nature" standard which we, from the depths of our armchairs, sometimes wish to emulate!

WALTER D. GILL.



DECORATED WITH THE FEATHERS OF BIRDS STUCK TO THE SKIN WITH HUMAN BLOOD: AN UNMARRIED YOUTH; SHOWING BEHIND ONE OF THE WOOMERAS USED FOR PROPELLING SPEARS.



SHOWING HOW THE WOOMERA IS USED: A YOUNG TRIBESMAN THROWING A SPEAR BY ITS AID; WHILE (ON THE RIGHT) A HAND CAN BE SEEN HOLDING A SPEAR FIRMLY FIXED IN THE BARB OF THE IMPLEMENT IN READINESS FOR THE THROW.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE EVOLUTION OF DUCKS AND GEESE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

I AM told that a pair of red-breasted geese are now to be seen at the Gardens of the Zoological Society, but I must wait until early next year before I can see them. I shall, however, take the earliest opportunity, since this bird interests me greatly. In the first place, it presents a very striking contrast in the matter of its coloration with all the rest of its near relations of the genus *Bernicla*, of which our brent goose and barnacle goose are well-known examples, though the lavender-grey and black of the latter bird give it an air of distinction. But the Beau Brummel of his race has the ear-coverts, neck, and breast of a rich chestnut, outlined by white, and there is a large white patch between the eye and the beak, and a broad white bar along the upper margin of the flanks. My photograph (Fig. 1), unfortunately lacking colour, gives but an inadequate conception of their splendour. This in itself is interesting, but *Bernicla ruficollis* gains a yet added interest from the fact that it holds a very prominent place in what has been described as "the oldest picture in the world," which is now preserved in the museum in Cairo. It came from the tomb of Ne fer maat, at Medum, and is ascribed to the earliest dynasty, approximately 4400 B.C. There is no evidence that this native of West Siberia ever visits Egypt to-day or that it did so in the past. Was this picture drawn, then, from an accidental migrant which was captured in the net of some ancient Egyptian wildfowler when netting birds for sacrifice? That it was drawn from a living bird there is little room for doubt, so faithfully has it been depicted.

But the geese have more than an antiquarian interest. They stand midway between the ducks, on the one hand, and the swans, on the other. But these three groups are by no means sharply definable one from another, and we get little or no help in clarifying this state of affairs in the study of the more primitive members of the "Anseriformes," as the group, as a whole, is called.

naturally expects to find in an Anserine bird. Nevertheless, they swim habitually and well. But, as our water-hen shows, webbed feet are by no means essential for swimming. The webs between the toes have been evolved probably, in the ordinary ducks, geese and swans, as a consequence of the intensive use of the feet in swimming. This absence of the web, furthermore, raises another point. The Australian magpie goose (*Anseranas*) (Fig. 3), has long, slender toes, like *Chauna*, and also, as in this bird,

owing to the extreme shortness of its beak and grey coloration enlivened by orange-yellow legs, with a patch of smooth skin at the base of the beak of the same colour. And here again the habits of the bird, so far as I can discover, are not strictly aquatic. This bird has an added interest from the fact that there was a closely-related species, a very much larger bird, which lived in New Zealand long ago but had completely lost the power of flight, as is shown by the fact that the keel of the breast-bone had almost disappeared. The beak, like that of the *Cereopsis* goose, was conspicuously short and stout, which seems to show that in both cases the food was not obtained from the water. It was a contemporary of the Moas, and it is supposed that both were exterminated by the Maoris, who hunted them for food.

It would require much more than a single essay wherein to describe, even in a broad outline, all the more outstanding types of ducks and geese. And if this were done, the result could prove no more than mildly interesting, since it would afford no insight into the why and the wherefore of the striking contrasts they present in size, shape, and coloration. No one has yet essayed this task; and here I can do no more than indicate the nature of these fascinating problems. Once embarked on this quest, these birds appear in a new light—as living bodies, in short, manifesting a



1. A FEATURE IN WHAT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS "THE OLDEST PICTURE IN THE WORLD": THE RED-BREASTED GOOSE (*BERNICLA RUFICOLLIS*), WHICH WAS BEAUTIFULLY DEPICTED IN THE TOMB OF NE FER MAAT, ASCRIBED TO THE EARLIEST DYNASTY (APPROXIMATELY 4400 B.C.).

the hind toe is on the same level as the front toes. In the typical ducks, geese, and swans the hind toe is short, and springs from the tarsus higher up than the front toes.



2. ONE OF THE MOST PRIMITIVE MEMBERS OF THE GOOSE TRIBE: THE DERBIAN SCREAMER, WHICH POSSESSES CONSPICUOUSLY LONG FRONT TOES, WITHOUT CONNECTING WEBS, AND A HIND TOE DIFFERING FROM THAT OF ALL TRUE GEESE IN ITS GREAT LENGTH AND IN BEING ON THE SAME LEVEL AS THE FRONT TOES.

Their nearest allies seem to be the stork tribe, the flamingo serving as the connecting-link. Undoubtedly the most primitive members of the tribe are the crested and Derbian screamer (*Chauna*), and the horned screamer (*Palamedea*) of South America. These, by systematists to-day, are regarded as forming a single sub-order, the *Palamedia*, opposed to the sub-order *Anseres*, which includes all the rest. Now these "screamers," as will be seen in *Chauna* (Fig. 2), look as little like members of the "goose tribe" as could well be, yet the study of their anatomy has shown that they are what we may call "incipient geese." The form of the beak is by no means goose-like, while the feet display long, slender front toes and a conspicuously long hind toe, which is on the same level as the front toes. There is no trace of the web one

what is to be said of the very imperfect webbing of the toes? For this bird is only semi-aquatic, apparently passing most of its life away from, but in the neighbourhood of, water. Is this imperfect web to be regarded as a web "in the making," or one in the process of degeneration from lack of use? I can find but little recorded of its habits, and write in the hope that some of my Australian readers may be able to enlighten me. It is curious that this point seems never to have been commented on by any ornithologist. Descriptions of the bird invariably say no more than that the toes are only partially webbed, and leave it at that.

There is yet another goose which has similarly imperfect webs to its toes, and this is the *Cereopsis* goose of south-east Australia and Tasmania. A strange-looking bird,



3. HAVING A TYPICALLY GOOSE-LIKE BEAK AND FRONT TOES OF GREAT LENGTH BUT ONLY HALF-WEBBED: THE MAGPIE GOOSE OF AUSTRALIA, IN WHICH THE HIND TOE, AS IN THE SCREAMERS, IS LONG AND NOT RAISED ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE FRONT TOES.—[Photographs by D. Seth-Smith.]

Are we to regard the foot of this "half-webbed" goose as a survival of the more ancient type of foot inherited from ancestors such as the screamers? This may be so. But

surprising adjustability to different modes of life, though as yet there seems little prospect of finding a really satisfactory interpretation of their manifold contrasts in coloration.

Even in regard to structural characters we are at a loss for a really satisfying explanation of those precious but exasperating "connecting-links" which confuse the boundaries between the stork tribe and the Anserine tribe, and again between the ducks, geese, and swans. The great "comb-duck" (*Sarcidiornis*), for example, looks more like a goose than a duck, while its near relation, the spur-wing goose, is really a duck, related to that remarkable bird the mandarin-duck. That they are ducks is shown in the peculiar windpipe characteristic of the surface-feeding ducks, like the mallard, and in that peculiar pattern of the wing known as the "speculum." The Egyptian goose, again, is not a goose, but a duck, allied to the strikingly different sheldrake, for both have the wing-speculum and the windpipe of the surface-feeding ducks. We find striking structural adjustments, due to the pursuit of food, in the fresh-water "surface-feeding ducks" and the "diving ducks," while the Mergansers differ again in the form of the beak, which has become adjusted for the capture of fish.



THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW WATERLOO BRIDGE BEGUN: THE SITE VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER; SHOWING THE PILES BEING DRIVEN FOR THE CRANE GANTRY TO BE USED.

Preliminary work on the construction of the new Waterloo Bridge has begun and, as our drawing shows, piles are being driven into the bed of the river for the gantry on which large travelling cranes will be carried so that they can command the whole of the site of the bridge. The derrick-crane and its supports in the foreground were used for the demolition of the old bridge and will now be

removed. The contract time for the completion of the bridge is two years and a half and the demolition of the temporary structure will take nine months. Rennie used beech piles for the foundation of the old bridge, but the new will rest on concrete and have only five spans of 238 ft. as against nine of 120 ft., thus giving more room for river traffic.

SPECIALY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY LILI RÉTHI.

THE FIRST ROYAL BIRDS OF THE AZTECS REARED IN CAPTIVITY.

THE QUEST OF THE QUETZAL—A BIRD THAT WAS THE SACRED SYMBOL OF AZTEC AND MAYA KINGSHIP, ONCE REGARDED AS FABULOUS, AND NEVER BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHED OR PLACED IN A ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

By DR. V. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN, Leader of the Honduras Expedition under the auspices of the Museum of the American Indian.

(See Illustrations on the next three pages and continuation of article on pages 1026 and 1028.)

NO bird in all the Americas has exercised such profound influence on ancient man as the Quetzal. Rivalled only in beauty by some birds of the East, the Quetzal (pronounced "Ket-zal") is intimately associated with the Aztec god, Quetzalcoatl, the Plumed Serpent, Culture-Hero of ancient Mexico, and thereby with the conquest of the Mexicans by the Spaniards. Myths connected with the bird are legion; the most persistent being that it cannot live in captivity, not even for days or hours. Indeed, it was thought for some centuries to be fabulous, and in recent years said to be so rare as to be at the point of extinction. Yet at the Zoo* in Regent's Park are six of these birds, fledglings of the Quetzal, which show them to be neither fabulous nor extinct. With good fortune and patience, not to mention some industry, the Quetzal's life-history was thoroughly investigated, during the first months of our expedition to Honduras, resulting in the capture and, for the first time in its history, the development in captivity of the royal bird of the Aztecs.

This small, golden-green bird is confined solely to the high rain forests of Central America, ranging from Guatemala to northern Panama. The Quetzal represents an unique genus (*Pharomachrus*) of the colourful birds known to science as the *Trogonidae*. The male Quetzal, about the size of a large pigeon, has a curious upstanding green crest, red breast, and yellow beak and claws. The body is of a peculiar metallic green, which reaches down to the beginning of the tail. Small green coverts overlap the dark wings. The great tail, which is a mass of black, white, and elongated green plumes, terminates in two long green caudal plumes, wherein rest its fame and immortality. From this small bird hang those two long plumes, over 38 in. in length, which trail behind it in its flight. The female, as was to be expected, is less resplendent than the great-tailed male, but her more sombre colours of olive green, carmine, and grey are in themselves superbly beautiful.

Like many a beautiful wild creature, the Quetzal has its habitat far from the dwellings of man. Whosoever man settles within its realm it seeks other parts of even deeper seclusion. The Quetzal's "kingdom" is in the gloomy haunts of tropical rain jungles over 5000 ft. above sea-level. Throughout the Republic of Honduras (which is south of Guatemala and borders on Salvador and Nicaragua) there are many such rain forests, as the whole Republic is hilly and mountainous. Much of the interior is still little known. In the Departamento de Yoro there is a noble mountain range, the Sierra de Pijol, culminating in a tall peak, Mount Pijol, some 7500 ft. above the sea, virgin and unexplored. It was to this mountain that we betook ourselves to study the Quetzals.

On the fourth day of our journey the pine area ended abruptly; we had reached 4500 ft. in altitude and the arenaceous soil was replaced by black humus, not conducive to the pines' growth. Mud being knee-deep, we were forced to dismount and put our beasts to forage. Thus, all laden, we began the trudge to the rain forests.

Cecropia trees announced the change of flora; with their great white stems and large palmated leaves they stood out like great candelabra against the dark forest. Soon we plunged into the dank jungle which is the Quetzal's realm. Only little streaks of light filtered through this mass of verdure, as the trees stretched themselves heaven high. Lianas wound round every tree and hung from every bough, passing from tree to tree and entangling the giant *Encinos* and *Cedros* in a great network of coiling cables like the serpents around Laocoon. During much of the day and almost the whole night there was a constant downpour.

Birds of the rain forest were many: toucans, woodpeckers, mot-mots, collared trogons—near cousins of the

through the jungle to break out in a cry imitating the Quetzal, a throaty, gurgling sound which continued for some seconds, rising to a high crescendo. Then we would stop and listen for some answering note. But there was little sound save the drip, drip, drip of the mist.

At dusk we made our first camp, putting up small tents under a lean-to of palm leaves which the Jicaque Indians erected. We were settled in a magnificent forest scene of virgin jungle. Thousands of epiphytes clung to the branches, adding their share of moisture to the perennially drenched underbrush. Tree-ferns, the most primitive of living trees, sent their feathery crowns twenty feet

Quetzal—and the little hilgero, whose singing note was loudly praised by the Aztecs. Armies of ants, ceaselessly on the march, raised consternation among the insect population. Occasionally our guides would rest from clearing a path

tree—the aguacatillo (little avocado)—the Jicaques pointed upward and told us that there sat the object of our search. There were the *Ampusays*, as they called them. We looked, but in vain. The tree was large, with the shiny leaves of the laurel, to which family it belongs. Small fruits, like acorns, were suspended from the branches; but we could make out no bird in the foliage. Thereupon one Indian "fired" his blow-gun. The little clay pellet shot into the mass of green, and then we saw our first Quetzal! Unhurriedly, it passed through the air in its characteristic undulatory flight. The black and white tail spread wide, and the two long golden tail-plumes streamed behind it, floating gently with the bird's up-and-down movement. It was as if spun gold were being pulled through the air. Reason there was to elevate the Quetzal to its sacrosanct place among the Aztecs! Coming to rest on a neighbouring branch, the Quetzal turned to look curiously and calmly at us, while I desperately sought to change lenses in order to take the bird in this pose.

After this we saw the birds very infrequently, although we often heard their cry as they gathered, morning and evening, to feed at a wild avocado-tree. Then came our best stroke of luck, which confirmed our deductions and the repeated assertions of the Indians. It was the nesting season of the Quetzal. Coming to a clearing on one of

the mountain's highest points, we observed a decayed tree standing amid a shambles of fallen trees and trailing lianas. At the top of the tree, 40 ft. from the ground, there was a newly-made hole. As we moved towards it the sun broke through misty clouds and shone brightly into the open space. Our eyes were immediately attracted to the hole in the tree, for hanging down from it and emitting a shimmer of golden-green reflections were the two long tail-plumes of the Quetzal: the male was incubating the eggs. No sooner had we observed the tail than it vanished and the bird's head appeared framed in the entrance to its nest. It completely filled it, and its crest was raised in anger and surprise. After a few moments it sprang into the air and flew to a tree nearby. It watched us nervously as the Indians prepared a ladder from the lianas to scale the tree. On this shaky apparatus I climbed to the nest and flashed my electric torch within. A foot and a half below the entrance were two blue eggs; there was no nesting material, the eggs merely resting on the bottom of this cylindrical nest carved out of the decayed tree. The entrance was not more than three inches in diameter, just large enough to admit the parent bird, and there

was but one entrance. For some years there had persisted the incorrect belief that the Quetzal made two holes in its nest: one for ingress, the other on the opposite side for egress, so that the male need not turn round within and damage its tail, of which it was very proud. There is but one entrance, in fact, and the male is not so very careful of its tail; more than once we found a long green tail-pendant lying in the forest, broken off, not moulted.

We then built an observation platform, at the exact height of the nest, so as to watch the birds, ourselves unseen. The woodcraft of the Indians served us well, and soon there was raised a substantial platform of logs held together by cords made from the aerophytal arum. On this platform we placed a small lean-to of thick palm leaves. Hither we repaired almost daily to record the Quetzal's habits. Despite our precautions, rain entered, and often we returned to camp wet to the skin and stiff from perching all day upon the platform. Yet enthusiasm buoyed up our dampened ardour. The bird's habits gradually unfolded. The female (Quetzala) would sit on the eggs all night; at dawn she would leave the nest to feed on fruits of palmaceæ and aguacatillos and insects. The male came to the nest at about eight o'clock in the morning. He would remain in the nest until hunger forced him to leave, and the female would return about mid-day. At dusk, after several interchanges of male and female, the mother would come back in careful, short swoops and sit nearby. She would not enter

immediately. Glancing furtively about, she would wait until she had assured herself that she was not observed and nothing harmful was near. Finally satisfied, she would make a quick swoop and enter the nest without, seemingly, any hesitation at the entrance.

The eggs hatch after 18-21 days. After that the nest became more lively with the coming to and fro of the parent birds to the hungry nestlings. Like all young birds, Quetzal nestlings are all mouth and stomach, and when they hear the flap of the adult's wings, they make a

(Continued on page 1026)



THE KINGDOM OF THE QUETZAL: THE SIERRA DE PIJOL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YORO, IN SPANISH HONDURAS—SHOWING, BEYOND THE PINE REGION IN THE FOREGROUND, THE DENSELY WOODED RAIN FOREST REACHING AN ALTITUDE BETWEEN 5000 AND 7500 FT., WHERE LIVING SPECIMENS WERE CAUGHT.



QUETZALS FOR THE LONDON ZOO AT AN EARLY STAGE OF THEIR LONG JOURNEY: CARRIERS LADEN WITH CAGES CROSSING THE RIO CUYUMAPA, IN HONDURAS.

Copyright Photographs by Dr. V. Wolfgang von Hagen.

from the ground. Great broad-leaved heliconiæ, leathery melastomæ, and lopsided succulent-stemmed begonias were everywhere.

As we were arranging ourselves for the night, our guides stood up and listened. There was a raucous song, changing sometimes to a sharp cry, but ending in a high crescendo. It sounded not unlike the imitation given by the Indians. It was the cry of the Quetzal.

In the morning we again heard the cry and followed the Indians into the "bush," where, beneath a wild avocado

* N.B.—The birds will not be exhibited at the Zoo until they are fully acclimatised.

TO BE SHOWN LATER AT THE ZOO: THE FIRST SPECIMENS OF THE QUETZAL—
THE AZTEC SYMBOL BIRD—EVER KEPT ALIVE IN CAPTIVITY
OR PHOTOGRAPHED.



A SMALL QUETZAL, FIVE WEEKS OLD, RESTING IN AN AVOCADO TREE DURING ITS FIRST FLIGHT: A CRITICAL TIME WHEN, IF IT MISSED ITS OBJECTIVE, IT MIGHT FALL TO THE GROUND AND BE UNABLE TO RETURN.



SHOWING THE EYES, BEAKS, AND PATTERNS ON THE WING FEATHERS: A GROUP OF QUETZALS IN CAPTIVITY AT VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT—THE TWO SMALLER BIRDS BEING BOTH FROM THE SAME NEST.



A YOUNG QUETZAL FLEDGLING REMOVED FROM THE NEST: A BIRD WITH BROWN AND BLACK WINGS AND A GREEN V-SHAPED AREA BEHIND THE NECK.



WITH ITS LEFT WING CLIPPED: A YOUNG CAPTIVE QUETZAL, TWO MONTHS OLD, ALLOWED TO FLY INTO A TREE FOR EXERCISE.



A QUETZAL FLEDGLING IN CAPTIVITY, EIGHT WEEKS OLD: A BIRD IN WHICH THE GREEN PLUMAGE HAS ALMOST COVERED ITS BACK.



QUETZALS REARED IN CAPTIVITY THAT WERE ALLOWED THEIR FREEDOM THREE TIMES A DAY: THE BIRDS RELEASED FROM THEIR CAGES TAKING A "SUN-BATH" WHILE MRS. VON HAGEN SAT NEAR THEM READING.



CONCLUSIVE REFUTATION OF THE LONG-PREVALENT FALLACY THAT QUETZALS CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY REARED IN CAPTIVITY: A GROUP OF FIVE ALERT YOUNG BIRDS WHICH HAD ALREADY BEEN KEPT CAPTIVE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

Dr. Wolfgang von Hagen's extraordinary success in securing a number of living specimens of the Quetzal—the sacred symbol bird of the Mayas and the Aztecs—during his expedition this year to Spanish Honduras, and in rearing the captives and despatching them safely to London by way of New York, is considered one of the outstanding zoological feats of the present decade. Hitherto it had been

thought impossible to keep this bird alive in captivity (an idea sufficiently refuted by the photographs reproduced in this number), and it was even believed at one time to be a fabulous creature. The Quetzals sent by Dr. von Hagen to the Zoo recently arrived at Regent's Park, but we understand that they will not be placed on exhibition to the public there until they have become acclimatised.

BIRDS ONCE KEPT FOR AZTEC KINGS' PLUMES: QUETZALS AT HOME.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. V. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. (SEE HIS ARTICLE BEGUN ON PAGE 990.)



THE WONDERLAND OF TROPICAL VEGETATION THAT IS THE QUETZAL'S NATIVE HOME: A HONDURAS RAIN FOREST, WHERE "THOUSANDS OF EPIPHYTES CLUNG TO THE BRANCHES, ADDING THEIR SHARE OF MOISTURE TO THE PERENNIAL DRENCHED UNDERBUSH."



BETRAYED BY ITS LONG TAIL-PLUMES (LOWER RIGHT): A MALE QUETZAL WHICH, CAMOUFLAGED IN FOLIAGE, "TURNED TO LOOK CURIOUSLY AND CALMLY" WHILE DR. VON HAGEN "DESPERATELY SOUGHT TO CHANGE LENSES TO TAKE THE BIRD IN THIS POSE."



HANGING DOWN FROM THE NEST, AND EMITTING A SHIMMER OF GOLDEN-GREEN REFLECTIONS, WERE THE TWO LONG TAIL-PLUMES OF THE MALE QUETZAL. THE ENTRANCE (3 IN. ACROSS) TO THE BIRD'S DUG-OUT HOME IN A DECAYED TREE.



"IN ONE OF MY ROUNDS I SAW A SMALL QUETZAL 'TAKE OFF' FOR ITS FIRST FLIGHT": THE LITTLE FLEDGLING POISED AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE CYLINDRICAL NEST CARVED OUT BY ITS PARENTS IN A TREE-TRUNK.

Before starting on his expedition to Honduras, whose remarkably interesting and successful results are described in his article (begun on page 990), Dr. von Hagen wrote: "The object is to study the habits of the most beautiful bird of the Americas—the Quetzal (*Trogon*)—and to obtain specimens to be brought back alive to New York and London. This bird has never been kept alive for more than a few days and is known to scientists in general only from stuffed specimens.

The Quetzal is the symbol bird of Ancient America. The Aztecs and Mayas (who called it Kukulcan) adorned all their giant steles with carvings representing its feathers, and it appears everywhere in the head-dresses and art work of the ancient people of Central America." The prophesied coming of a White God was associated with the Quetzal, and the arrival of Cortez was confused with this prediction. Thus the liberty of these ancient races was doomed.

UNIQUE CAPTIVE QUETZALS AND THEIR GUARDIANS: FEEDING AND TRAINING.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. V. WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. (SEE HIS ARTICLE BEGUN ON PAGE 990.)



FEEDING THE SMALLEST CAPTIVE QUETZAL NESTLING: MRS. VON HAGEN, THE AUTHOR'S WIFE (TO WHOM HE ASCRIBES SUCCESS IN REARING THEM), ADMINISTERING FOOD LIKE THAT REGURGITATED BY THE MOTHER BIRD.



DR. VON HAGEN URGING A YOUNG QUETZAL TO TAKE WATER OF ITS OWN ACCORD: A NEW ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROVERB THAT YOU CAN TAKE A HORSE TO THE WATER BUT YOU CANNOT MAKE HIM DRINK.



"TAUGHT TO PERCH ON ONE'S FINGER, THE YOUNG QUETZALS ARE EASILY TRANSFERRED FROM PLACE TO PLACE": TRAINING THE FIRST BIRDS OF THEIR KIND EVER KEPT ALIVE IN CAPTIVITY FOR MORE THAN A FEW DAYS.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH EVER TAKEN OF A MATURED LIVING QUETZAL IN CAPTIVITY: A FEMALE OF THE FAMOUS SPECIES, ASSOCIATED WITH AZTEC ROYAL SYMBOLISM, TRANQUILLY PERCHED ON MRS. VON HAGEN'S HAND.

Dr. von Hagen's article on the Quetzal (concluded on page 1028) originally ended with the following passage, which we place here to accompany the relevant photographs. "Naturally unmindful [he writes] of the part their ancestors had played in the genesis and end of ancient American culture, our little Quetzals were more concerned in eating. To us the task grew greater as the days went by. New items of food had to be introduced; gradually we moved to lower altitudes, and anxiously

we awaited the final blossoming of all the Quetzal's beauty. Unmoved by centuries of prejudice, which declared that the bird would not live in captivity, we took every precaution to see that the Quetzal shibboleth should be broken. It is, I can say, more to the patience of my wife, Christine, who helped to rear them, than to anything else, that we were able to satisfy Dr. Julian Huxley's desire to obtain these Quetzals for the London Zoo."

SHIPS—THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

VI.—A CENTURY'S PROGRESS IN MECHANICAL PROPULSION.

By PROFESSOR G. I. TAYLOR, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I., Yarrow Research Professor of the Royal Society.
(See Illustrations on the opposite page.)

We here conclude our publication of the series of lectures on ships, given at the Royal Institution by Professor G. I. Taylor. The lectures printed in previous issues dealt with the laws that govern a ship's being, ancient ships and shipbuilders, the advance of yacht-designing, the use of ship-models in the designing of vessels and the development of the art of navigation. Here Professor Taylor describes the amazing progress that has taken place in the sphere of mechanical propulsion at sea within the last hundred years or so.

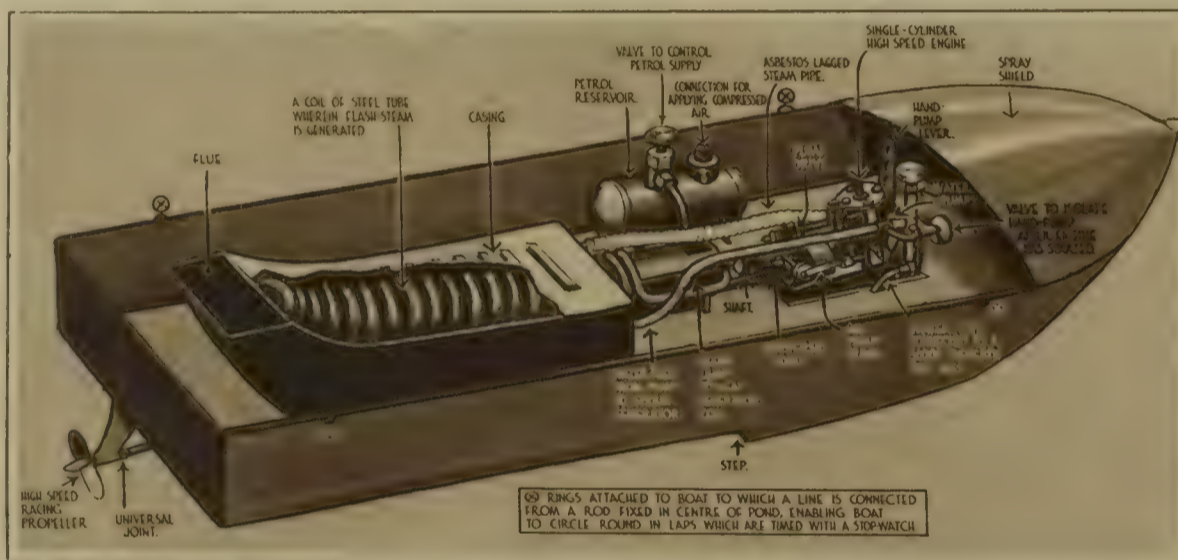
TO propel a floating body forward it is necessary for something attached to it to push water or the air backwards. A simple method for demonstrating the forward force which is produced by driving air backwards, is to release an ordinary air balloon without tying up the mouth. The air rushing out pushes the balloon along at a high speed. Almost all mechanically propelled vessels derive their forward thrust through driving water backwards. The simplest machine for doing this is the oar, or paddle, which has come down to us from pre-historic times. The paddle can be used in several ways, each of which is adopted by some system of propulsion. The simplest way is to push it backwards, keeping the blade at right angles to the direction of motion. After the end of the stroke the paddle must be returned to the position from which it started so that the stroke can be repeated. The method most commonly adopted for this purpose is to lift the blade out of the water so that it can travel back through the air. This method is used by oarsmen, canoe-ers and paddle-boats.

The earliest mechanical paddles were simply flat boards fixed radially at the edge of a wheel. These were inefficient because the blade had to turn as well as move backwards in the water. More efficient paddles are made to feather by various mechanisms so that they remain upright while in the water. Another method for returning the blade after the stroke is to turn it so that it travels back through the water edge-wise. This method is sometimes adopted by canoe-ers, and it is the method used by ducks. The duck's foot spreads out to its full area on the propulsive stroke but turns horizontal on the return stroke. To illustrate this method of propulsion, a model of a duck was shown at the Royal Institution lectures. The legs were made to move backwards and forwards by clock-work, which was housed in an inverted box. This box was airtight at the top but open at the bottom so that it acted like a diving-bell and kept the water away from the clockwork. At the lower end of the legs the feet were hinged. The hinge was so arranged that the foot was in line with the leg during the propulsion stroke, but when the leg changed direction and started to move forward, the pressure of the water on the back of the foot pushed it till it was horizontal. When put into water the duck swam forward with a very lifelike motion. Another method of propulsion by an oar is to set the oar obliquely and to move it across the stern of the boat at right angles to the direction the boat is going. At the end of the stroke the oar is turned so that it slopes the other way. Forward propulsion is thus obtained on both strokes. This method, called sculling, at sea, is often used by fishermen. The Chinese row in a somewhat similar manner.

The fish's method of swimming is on the same lines: he causes a wave to travel down his body. If the motion of any part of his body is studied it will be found to move in just the same manner as the sculler's blade. While moving to the left it is sloped one way and when moving to the right it is sloped the opposite way. The result is to drive the water in the direction in which the waves are travelling. The fish therefore moves in the opposite direction to that in which the waves are travelling on his body.

There is, however, one very strange marine creature which also swims by causing waves to travel along its body, but the effect of these waves is to push it in the same direction that the waves are travelling (Fig. 2). This curious result is due to a large number of projections like paddles, which are at right angles to the skin; when a wave-crest passes from right to left under these projections, they push outwards into the water and move from left to right, thus propelling the worm from right to left in the same direction that the wave is travelling. During the return stroke the paddles are crowded close together so that each interferes with the action of its neighbours.

The action of screw-propellers (Fig. 3) is another example of propulsion by transverse movement of surfaces set obliquely to the direction of motion. At first, engineers thought of a screw-propeller as a screw working in a nut made of water. Early propellers were, in fact, helicoidal surfaces like the face of a deeply cut screw. They were made with very large surfaces in order to minimise the loss of efficiency due to the yielding of this watery nut. More recently, screw-propellers have been regarded as aerofoils moving obliquely in water. This conception has enabled people to calculate their performance and has ultimately led to a great increase in propeller efficiency.



AN EXTREMELY FAST TYPE OF STEAM VESSEL: A MODEL POWER-BOAT, FITTED WITH FLASH-STEAM APPARATUS, WHICH MAY ATTAIN 40 M.P.H.
In order to propel a model power-boat by highly superheated steam, water from the pond is drawn through a scoop fixed beneath the hull and pumped mechanically into a coil of steel tubing. An intense blue flame produced by a petrol blow-lamp heats the interior of the coil throughout its length, causing the water flowing into the tubing to be "flashed" into high-pressure dry steam, and so drive the engine which is connected to the propeller shaft. Speeds of over 40 m.p.h. have been achieved by boats using flash-steam.

Successful steamboats were built as early as 1783 in France and 1788 in Scotland. In 1801 Symington built the "Charlotte Dundas" for towing barges on the Forth and Clyde Canal. She was successful, but created such a wash in the canal that she was abandoned. Her single stern paddle was driven by a direct-acting horizontal engine. The majority of early steamboats used a beam to connect the piston with the paddle; they could not afford the space to instal the high beams used by pumping engines, so they put their beam at the bottom of the ship and connected it with the vertical cylinder by a link. Engines of this kind were used up to the time when the screw was introduced.

During the whole of the paddle-wheel era of shipping, up to about 1856, steam-pressures remained low, in the neighbourhood of 20 lb. to the square inch. A great part of the force on the piston was derived from the suction caused by cooling the steam after it had left the cylinder. A simple experiment will illustrate the effect of this suction in driving an engine (Fig. 7). A small model steam engine can be operated by steam-pressure from water boiling in a large glass flask. It will rotate in one direction so long as the water is kept boiling, but if the flame is taken away from under the flask and a cold, wet cloth put over it, the condensation of the steam makes the engine work vigorously in the opposite direction. As soon as screws began to come in, marine engines had to rotate much faster than ever before. It was found that low pressures were unsuitable for fast-running engines and so steam-pressures began to rise. The development of very high pressures is only possible when the boiler is exceedingly strong. It is here that the development of water-tube boilers of the Yarrow type has helped,

for at high pressures a water-tube boiler can be made with far greater heating surface for its weight than any other. To understand this one may think of two long cylindrical boilers, one of which is double the length, but half the diameter, of the other. They will have the same heating surface, and they would weigh about the same if the thickness of their walls were the same. It will be observed, however, that if the steam-pressure were the same, the tension in the walls of the big boiler would be double that in the small one. The boiler with the bigger diameter would burst at a lower pressure than the other. To make them of the same strength—that is, with the same bursting pressure—the boiler with the diameter twice as great as the smaller one must be made with walls twice as thick. It will consequently be twice as heavy.

The logical development of water-tube boilers is a boiler consisting of a long single tube into which water is pumped in such quantity that it will just supply the correct amount of steam for the engine. Such boilers are called flash-steam boilers, because the water is almost instantly evaporated on entering. Flash-steam installations (see illustration on this page) are capable of developing very big power for their weight. They are sometimes used in racing model power-boats. They develop such power that boats weighing only a few pounds are driven at over 40 miles per hour.

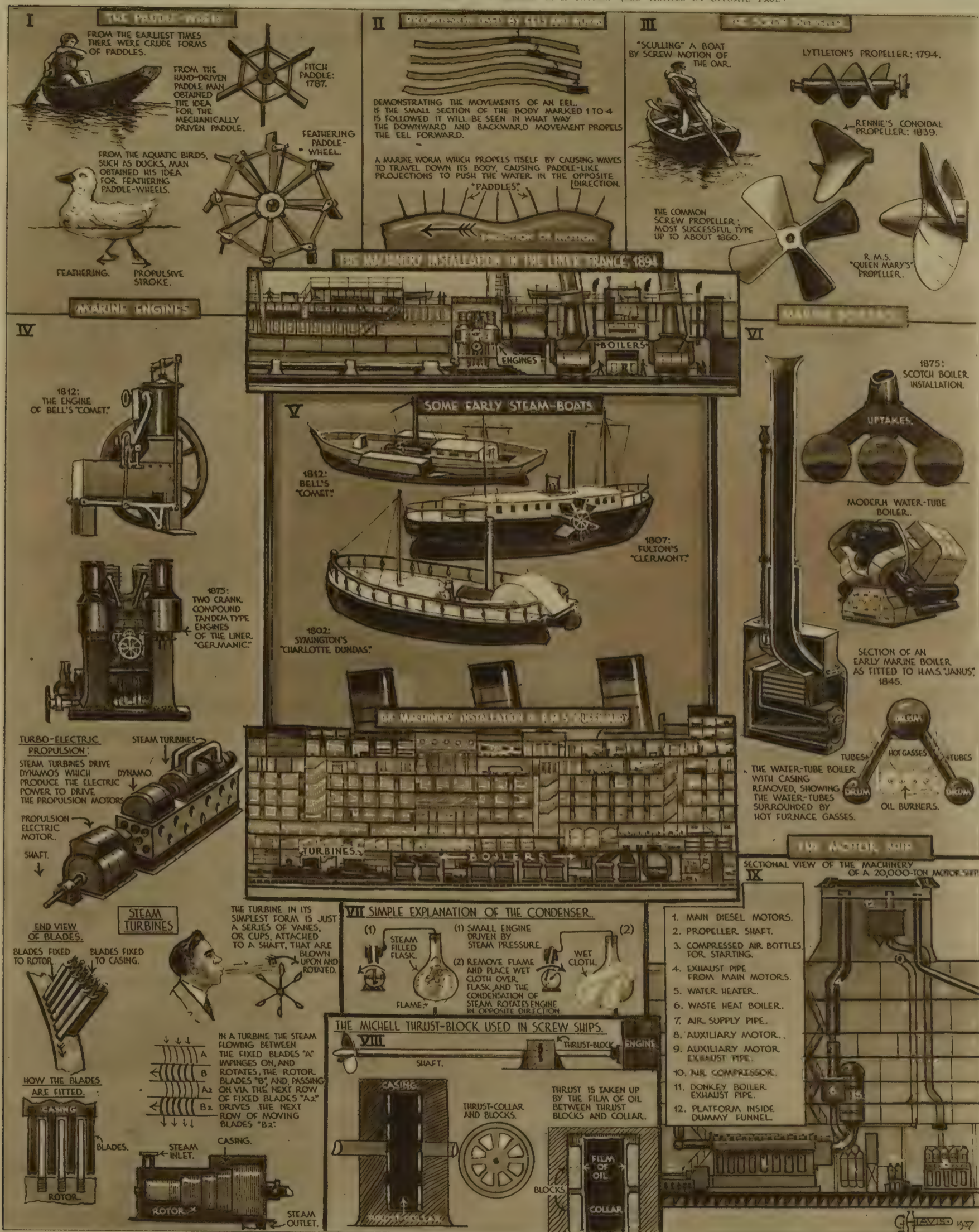
In recent years turbines (Fig. 4; below) have replaced reciprocating engines in most large or fast steamers. A turbine consists of a large cylinder, or rotor, on which a number of rings of curved blades are set. The steam strikes these blades obliquely and drives them round. The force on the blade is a reaction against a jet of steam when the direction of its motion is reversed by impinging on the blade. If the blades were fixed, the steam would maintain

its speed when its motion was reversed, but the fact that the steam is reacting on a blade which is receding from it, owing to the motion of the rotor, causes a loss of speed. In the same way a ball thrown at a receding train would bounce back less vigorously than a ball thrown at a wall. The steam next passes through passages between fixed blades which turn the flow back again to the original direction. These passages are slightly converging, so that the speed of the flow of steam increases on passing through them and the pressure correspondingly decreases. In this way the steam-pressure decreases as it passes through the turbine.

One disadvantage of a marine turbine in comparison with reciprocating engines, is that it will not reverse. For reversing, a few sets of blades are set on the rotor which are curved in the opposite direction. When the steam is admitted to these blades and cut off from the forward blades the rotor reverses. The thrust block is very necessary to all ships propelled by the screw-propeller, as by this engineering device pressure is removed from directly affecting the engine when the screw is forcing the ship through the water. The Michell thrust block (Fig. 8) invented by Mr. A. G. M. Michell was demonstrated at the Royal Institution. The bearing surfaces for ahead and astern thrust are on the opposite sides of the collar. Each surface consists of a number of segmental pads. These pads are free to rock slightly about radial lines on their backs, which action allows the leading edge of each pad to lift from the face of the collar and to form a wedge-shaped space into which a film of oil is drawn by the rotation of the collar. This film of oil reduces the friction in comparison with that between the flat surfaces of an ordinary multi-collar thrust block.

SHIPS: HOW MECHANICAL PROPULSION HAS REVOLUTIONISED SEAFARING.

DRAWN BY G. H. DAVIS FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR G. I. TAYLOR. (SEE ARTICLE ON OPPOSITE PAGE)



VI.—"SHIPS": MARINE PROPULSION FROM RECIPROCATING STEAM ENGINES TO DIESEL MOTORS AND ELECTRIC DRIVE.

The introduction of mechanical power into ships has, historically speaking, come about in an extraordinarily small space of time. The first practical steamboat to take the water was the "Charlotte Dundas," 135 years ago, which is, perhaps, a tenth of the time in which mankind has known the use of sails. The screw-propeller, now practically universal in steam-boats, is barely a hundred years old; steam turbines are no older than the present century; and geared turbines first appeared just before the war. Diesel engines in ships started in Russia in the early 1900's, but were first put into an ocean-going ship only in 1912. It is, of

course, their use in submarines which has enabled engineers to make such strides in the development of the marine Diesel. The most recent development in ship propulsion is the electric drive, the electricity being generated either by steam turbines or Diesel engines. This system has been utilised largely in the States, and is now used extensively in the U.S. Navy, several battleships being propelled in this way. The first merchant ship of note to use it was the U.S. liner "California" (20,325 tons), built in 1928; but it has since been adopted by the P. and O. line with gratifying results. Their "Viceroy of India" was built in 1929.

VICTORIAN DRESS PARADE.

"ENGLISH WOMEN'S CLOTHING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY": By C. WILLETT CUNNINGTON.*

By SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

I IMAGINE that I am far from being the only man who has remarked during the last month or two: "What on earth induces women to put such awful hats on their heads when their faces can be framed so prettily by close-fitting and simple ones?" There are times when such exclamations are automatic, and this is one of them; but a volume like Dr. Cunningham's reminds one forcibly that fashionable absurdities are no new thing. For many centuries, at any rate in Western Europe, fashions have been perpetually changing. Taste has nothing to do with it. Sometimes the fashions are beautiful, sometimes they are not; the governing factor is that they are new. And those of us who resent change, when comely hats go out or the graceful slant of the shoulder is concealed, may console ourselves by remembering the preposterous attire of Queen Elizabeth or those coiffures of the eighteenth century, when the hair was piled two feet high and very likely had a ship in full sail on top of it.

Dr. Cunningham's book is a really astonishing production. It is one of those books of which one thinks that they are well worth perusal but one wonders how on earth anybody had the patience to write them. He actually takes the whole century year by year and tells us in minutest detail what was worn by the English lady both generally and on special occasions both day and evening. And he fortifies his text with almost countless illustrations in colour, collotype and black and white; so that the work will be a gold-mine for producers in theatre and studio who wish to be accurate.

I think that Dr. Cunningham is unduly gallant when he says that the perpetually changing fashions of the Victorian Lady, are "dumb witnesses against—God help him!—the man of her times, for they were moulded according to the standards he ordained." Personally, I don't think men had anything to do with it, except for the cunning salesmen who exploited the feminine love of novelty. However, the fact remains that changes occurred with unprecedented rapidity and Dr. Cunningham attempts an explanation.

"It will be seen," he says, "that during the greater part of the century, that is to say, after the disturbing effects of the Napoleonic Wars had subsided, the design of woman's dress was governed by a principle which I have called 'Gothic.' Essentially it was the principle of disguising the shape of the body by clothing.

"Art evolved new shapes for woman, or revived those which had been forgotten by the generation accustomed to the classical revelations seen during the first twenty years of the century, and gradually from having been a picture frame, the dress developed into a picture itself of which the human body was merely the invisible support. The dress and the wearer had, in a sense, exchanged functions.

* "English Women's Clothing in the Nineteenth Century." By C. Willett Cunningham. (Faber and Faber; 63s.)

"This conception of dress survived, more or less, for the rest of the century and, indeed, after. It had this obvious merit: it gave the dress-designer limitless scope

pat-ball and the ladies served underhand. There is a beautiful picture here of a "Jersey tennis costume (Messrs. Jay), 1879."

The lady is tightly swathed from head to foot, motion being severely restricted by a band around the knees and the skirt touching the ground. The ball she holds delicately as though it were the apple of Paris, and in her other hand she gently dangles a racket like a small snow-shoe. Other tennis costumes are thus described: "A cream merino bodice with long sleeves, edged with embroidery; skirt with deep kiltling; over it an old-gold silk blouse-tunic with short wide sleeves and square neck. The tunic looped up at one side with a ball-pocket sewn to it. Large straw hat of the coal-scuttle type."

"Or, 'of blue cashmere with a light cretonne tunic bunched up at the hips, with a square bib.'

"Or, 'an olive-green woollen damask polonaise open below the waist and looped up to form panniers, over a white cashmere kilted skirt.'

"Or, 'a skirt of white corduroy, unpleated, with a wide scarf round the hips, round bodice with wide waist-band.' Shades of Suzanne Lenglen!

Dr. Cunningham is absolutely thorough; the smallest minutiae of underclothing are gone into as well as the more usually visible parts of apparel. But his great triumph is that, while compiling what is a most laborious historical dictionary of dress, he has managed to make his book readable by keeping up a graceful and witty running commentary. Here is a typical specimen of his style.

"Colours, until the change in '97, were violently discordant, especially in the upper half of the dress. Huge sleeves of one colour against a bodice of another surely indicated some hidden disharmony in the mental outlook. The hats, no longer zoological gardens, were now flower-shows mixed with museums where botany and geology fought for the mastery.

"If there was one colour which dominated this decade it was yellow, especially in the evening. It is not a colour which usually becomes

blonde races, but its use, in the brilliance of the new 'electric light, seemed to turn those tall, smooth satin figures into pillars of gold, chaste caryatides in the temple of Mammon.

"Meanwhile an extraordinary revolution was going on beneath the surface, rumours of which—coupled with occasional glimpses—were all that was vouchsafed to man. For the first time in history underclothing became artistic, or at least costly, without suggesting a moral stigma on the wearer. The use of lace was no longer confined to those bits which might be visible, while the fashion for silk underclothing implied a breaking away from the Victorian creed that beautiful garments are a snare and have no other function."

There are glossaries at the end. To think that I remember a colour called Solferino! It was one of the two first aniline dyes which came into use in 1860. They were both called

after battles. The other was Magenta; it is strange how one has stayed and the other been utterly forgotten. Why they were called after battles is more than Dr. Cunningham explains.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S FOOTWEAR IN THE MID-VICTORIAN ERA: A SERIES OF DRAWINGS SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES FROM THE 'FIFTIES TO THE 'SEVENTIES.



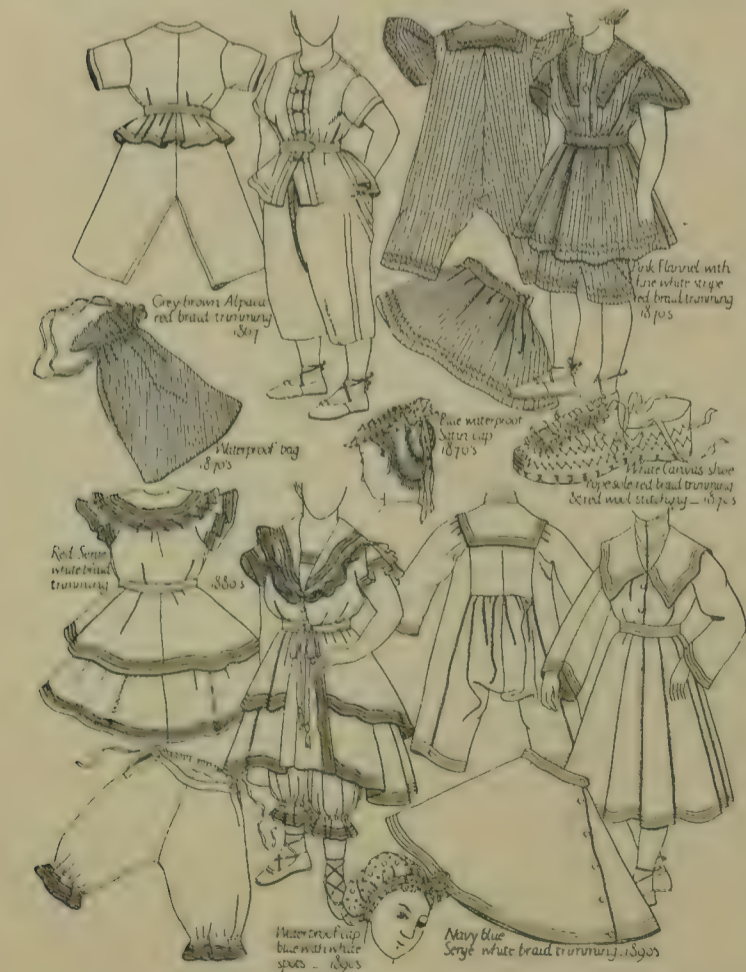
for her imagination, seeing that she could assume her mannequin to have any shape she chose. When the body had almost no relation to the form of the dress, physical imperfections were no great drawback. It was possible for a lady to buy as much beauty as she could afford, for she herself would be almost invisible.

"She was free to adopt any form that art or fancy could suggest; at one time the Great Pyramid was her model; at another a camel, or a wasp. The only shape that was forbidden her was that of a woman." Deep-rooted differences in civilisation must account for the contrast between that state of things and the habits of peoples like the ancient Greeks and the Indians, whose motto was "when you get a good thing, stick to it." Modern conditions have brought us nearer those peoples than the Victorians were. Women have taken up every form of activity, sporting and other, and the chief thing necessary now is that their dresses should be business-like. There may always be monkeying with hats for town wear; and evening dresses allow a certain scope. But it would be impossible to play golf in a crinoline or a hobble-skirt, or run about a tennis court with a towering head-dress. There was, of course, a time of transition, when tennis was



VICTORIAN WOMANHOOD TAKES TO SPORT: A QUAINT JERSEY TENNIS COSTUME, OF 1879, WHICH, IT SEEMS, WOULD EFFECTIVELY PRECLUDE ANYTHING LIKE AGILITY OF MOVEMENT IN THE WEARER.

The Jersey (or Guernsey) costume, it may be explained, was introduced by Redfern's for the Princess of Wales and popularised by the famous Mrs. Langtry. It was better adapted to the display of a splendid figure than to athletic exercise. Many of these jerseys were actually boned behind! This dress came from Jay's.



BATHING COSTUME IN THE VICTORIAN ERA: A SUCCESSION OF EMINENTLY SAFE AND UNCOMFORTABLE GARMENTS FROM 1867 TO 1890; WITH A CHARMING "BATHING HAT" IN BLUE WATERPROOF SATIN (CENTRE).

Reproductions from "English Women's Clothing in the Nineteenth Century"; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Faber and Faber.



DRESSES DATING FROM 1810 TO 1850 IN THE EXHIBITION OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY PARISIAN COSTUME AT THE MUSÉE GALLIERA, PARIS.

(R. to L.) An evening dress of 1810 of white embroidered muslin; a silk poplin 1810 outdoor dress with gathered waist-band; a ball-dress of 1830 of white satin, with train; a dress of 1830 of printed foulard; and a blue and silver spotted-muslin dress of 1845.



DRESSES DATING FROM 1885 TO 1890 AT THE MUSÉE GALLIERA.

(L. to R.) 1888, a gown in brocaded cramoisie satin decorated with palm leaves; a pale-rose satin gown of 1890, trimmed with violet velvet; a violet velvet dress of 1890 with a transparent bodice; and a silk indoor dress with appliqué decorations in painted velvet (1885).

The Vogue of Victorianism: Nineteenth-Century Fashions Shown in Paris.

particularly the sleeves. Short puffs were introduced in 1818, and after 1822 sleeves swelled up in an extravagant way into "legs of mutton" and even "elephants." It will be seen that the sleeves are the most elaborate part of the 1830 foulard dress. In the 1845 dress this tendency towards greater elaboration can be seen in the skirt, the sleeves and the bodice.

THE post-war years have witnessed a continually increasing interest in the dress of the nineteenth century, particularly in everything to do with the Victorian era. A similar interest manifests itself in France. The Parisian authorities, looking for some form of special attraction at the Musée Galliera during the International Exhibition of 1937, hit on the idea of making the costume of the past into a theme. The Galliera Exhibition is entitled "Cent Ans du costume parisien, 1800-1900." Some of the dresses to be seen in it are illustrated on these pages. The first illustration takes us right back to the Empire period. The extravagances of the *ancien régime* having been abjured at the Revolution, women's dresses grew gradually narrower, and the waists higher. The conscious imitation of classical dress actually appears to have begun in England; but it found its way quickly on to the Continent. It produced the "Jane Austen" style with the bodice finishing immediately under the bosom in front and the shoulder-blades behind. The pair of 1830 dresses in the first illustration are of interest for the contrast they present. The Empire style persisted for an extraordinary length of time; but the "Romantic" slowly won against the "Classical." In 1820 a cautious beginning was made with the Marie Stuart waistband, which gave more length to the bodice, which now ended in a point. The skirt of the dress grew gradually wider and fuller. Attention began to be paid to the bodice, and

[Continued on right, above.]



HATS DATING FROM 1830 TO 1860 AT THE MUSÉE GALLIERA.

Leghorn straw hat (1830; above). Hat of straw and velvet ornamented with white berries (1850). Straw bonnets trimmed with tartan ribbons of 1850 (below, left). Straw bonnet lined with silk (1830; right); and a "crinoline hat" of 1860, ornamented with velvet and flowers (below, centre).



PARISIAN DRESS FROM 1855 TO 1875 AT THE MUSÉE GALLIERA EXHIBITION: (FROM L. TO R.) A BUFF SILK GOWN WITH BUSTLE, OF 1872; A DRESS OF GREEN SILK WITH BUSTLE, OF 1875; AN EVENING DRESS OF STRIPED SILK WITH CRINOLINE, OF 1855; AND A DRESS OF VIOLET SILK, OF 1865.



PARISIAN DRESS FROM 1870 TO 1880 AT THE MUSÉE GALLIERA EXHIBITION: (FROM R. TO L.) DRESS IN STIFF TRANSPARENT FOULARD (1870); DINNER DRESS IN FIGURED SATIN (1875); BALL DRESS IN BLACK TULLE, PATTERNED WITH FLOWERS (1875); DINNER DRESS IN BLACK SATIN, PATTERNED WITH LILAC SPRAYS, AND YELLOW UNDERSKIRT (1875); AND EVENING DRESS OF FIGURED SILK WITH BLUE PLEATED UNDERSKIRT (1880).

THE VOGUE OF VICTORIANISM: NINETEENTH-CENTURY COSTUME AT THE MUSÉE GALLIERA, PARIS.

We here continue our illustrations of the dresses in the Exhibition of Parisian costume of the nineteenth century at the Musée Galliera. The introduction of the crinoline is usually connected with the Empress Eugénie, but was certainly not invented by her. This appears in the 1855 dress in the uppermost group.

The taste of the Empress Eugénie was excellent, but towards the end of the Second Empire a loudness of dress and manners became fashionable in Paris. The so-called *genre canaille* was the thing; with extravagance of cut and colour, and conspicuousness at any price.

DE-ICING 'PLANES: MELTING BY PASTE; CRACKING BY PULSATIONS.



"KILFROST" USED TO PROTECT THE LEADING EDGES OF WINGS AND AIR-SCREWS OF AN IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AEROPLANE FROM THE DANGER OF ICE-FORMATION: SMEARING ON THE PASTE, WHICH TURNS ICE INTO WATER.



THE EFFICACIOUSNESS OF "KILFROST" DE-ICING PASTE: A DUMMY AEROPLANE WING BEING SPRAYED WITH WATER MIST TO SIMULATE FLYING IN FROSTY WEATHER, AND REMAINING FREE OF ICE WHERE "KILFROST" HAS BEEN APPLIED.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS, ever careful to ensure safety, have made numerous tests with various de-icing methods. The latest de-icer to be experimented with is a paste called "Kilfroast," which has been officially adopted for use on all Imperial Airways machines. It was invented by Mr. J. Halbert, who used a compound of this type to defeat ice-incrustation in refrigerating plants. The mixture, as at present used on aeroplanes, is an improvement on its original form. Rain or sleet will not scour it off the wing of an aeroplane in flight. Ice is reduced to water, even at remarkably low temperatures, when it comes in contact with the paste. Imperial Airways flying-boats and other liners now have their vulnerable parts smeared

[Continued opposite,



HOW "KILFROST" PASTE PROTECTS AEROPLANE WINGS FROM THE FORMATION OF ICE, WHICH MAY THREATEN THEIR EFFICIENCY: THE TREATED AND UNTREATED PORTIONS OF A DUMMY WING IN A REFRIGERATION CHAMBER.

with it. It is stated that Captain Powell, the commander of the "Cambria," reported after the last of her recent flights across the Atlantic that, after two hours of blinding rain, the "Kilfroast" remained in sufficient quantity to be efficacious. The basic principle of "Kilfroast" has been proved in the refrigerators of the Port of London Authority and on the conductor rails of London Transport lines. The paste is of such a consistency that it must be smeared on by hand. It is thicker and stickier than treacle. It spreads on a leading edge or an airscrew-blade like puncture solution. Two notable and valuable points in its favour are its lightness and its cheapness.



DE-ICING COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT IN AMERICA: A SECTION OF THE RUBBER COVERING FIXED OVER THE LEADING EDGES OF WINGS, AND EMBODYING TUBES WHICH CAN BE PULSATED, THUS CRACKING-OFF THE ICE.



HOW THE LEADING EDGES OF AMERICAN COMMERCIAL 'PLANES ARE PROTECTED AGAINST ICE-FORMATION: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE RUBBER STRIPS EMBODYING TUBES.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH PORTRAYED IN WOOD AND CANVAS: A DUMMY TO POPULARISE A PROJECTED STATUE.

This photograph shows (to quote an explanatory note) "the 25-ft. model of an Emperor Francis Joseph Memorial, which has been erected for public display above the entrance of the new Hofburg in Vienna. The model is of wood and canvas, and was made by the sculptor, Professor Michael Drobil. It is being displayed for eight days, to create public interest in the proposed memorial."



RECENTLY FLOWN OVER BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR THE FIRST TIME, IN THE KING'S ABSENCE: THE QUEEN'S STANDARD. After the King went to Sandringham on November 24 the Queen's Standard was flown over Buckingham Palace for the first time. As in previous reigns, it will be flown there whenever the Queen is in residence without the King, but not, in similar circumstances, over any other royal palace, except by the express desire of her Majesty.



AERATION AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING TURF ON SPORTS GROUNDS: DEMONSTRATING A MACHINE AT HURLINGHAM.

At the Hurlingham Club recently the National Association of Groundsmen held a demonstration of turf-aerating machines for lawns and polo or cricket grounds. That illustrated above is the Cumberland power-driven vertically acting Turf-Aerator, fitted with an experimental set of tines (spikes that pierce the ground to a depth of 6 inches) and covers 36 holes per square yard.



MAKING THE WORLD'S LARGEST WHALE MODEL: A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE HUGE TAIL.

In a note supplied with the above photograph it is stated: "Behind the scenes at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, a reconstruction of an enormous whale is being made. It is a Blue Whale, and when completed it will be the largest model whale in the world. Its live weight was 90 tons and its length is 90 ft. The photograph shows the enormous tail." The Blue Whale, which is also known as Sibbald's rorqual, is the largest of all mammals. South Atlantic specimens attain 100 ft. in length.



AMONG THE FEUDAL DUES FOR PRESENTATION TO THE KING AT LAUNCESTON: A PAIR OF GREYHOUNDS AS QUIT-RENT FOR A CORNISH ESTATE.

In connection with the King's visit to Launceston (arranged for December 1)—the first by a reigning Sovereign since Charles I.—it was decided to revive picturesque old customs, such as payment of feudal dues, or quit-rents, for tenure of certain lands or offices under the Duchy of Cornwall. They include a grain of wheat, a pound of pepper, and a pair of gilt spurs. The greyhounds represent dues for the estate of Elerky. "Spot" and "Nimble" are seen with their owner's son, Kenneth Hodge, aged two.



"NEVERTHELESS—GERMAN COLONIES!" A SYMBOLIC STATUE OF AN ARROW-PIERCED ANTELOPE RECENTLY UNVEILED AT MANNHEIM.

In connection with this monument, whose inscription (translated above) seems to imply German optimism regarding the colonial problem, it is interesting to recall Herr Hitler's speech made two days after his recent interview with Lord Halifax. "We shall voice our demand for living room in colonies," declared the Führer, "more and more loudly till the world cannot but recognise our claim."



THE WEEK'S MASTERPIECE AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A WALNUT CHAIR—REPRESENTING SOUTH GERMAN ROCOCO STYLE (c. 1745).

After recalling French influence on German art in the first half of the eighteenth century, an official note says: "Despite its derivative character German Rococo acquired an idiom entirely its own. This walnut chair is a good example of South German Rococo of about 1745. A sure sense of design governs the whole. It was purchased by the Museum in 1858 for £10 10s."—[Crown Copyright Reserved.]



MODERN GERMAN MEMORIAL SCULPTURE: A NEW MONUMENT TO OTTO VON WEDDIGEN, THE FAMOUS U-BOAT CAPTAIN.

This photograph reaches us from Germany accompanied by the following note: "The well-known Berlin sculptor, Professor Hinkeldey, has made a memorial to the celebrated U-boat commander, Otto von Weddigen, which will shortly be erected at his home town, Herford, in Westphalia. Von Weddigen died on March 18, 1915, in the North Sea, when his submarine was rammed."

THE WORLD OF FLIGHT: AERONAUTICAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.



A NEW TERMINUS FOR THE BERMUDA-UNITED STATES AIR SERVICE: IMPERIAL AIRWAYS "CAVALIER" (BACKGROUND) AND THE PAN-AMERICAN CLIPPER AT BALTIMORE.

The terminus in America of the Bermuda-New York air service, operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways, is now Baltimore, and not Port Washington, New York. The change-over was made on November 14; and the above photograph shows the scene at Baltimore after the arrival of the "Cavalier" and the Bermuda Clipper (seen in the foreground). On the right is the new Baltimore airport, now in course of construction.



A DEVICE FOR GETTING A HEAVY GLIDER INTO THE AIR: A SAIL-PLANE DROPPING ITS DETACHABLE UNDERCARRIAGE WHILE GLIDING AT DUNSTABLE.

We illustrate an ingenious device which has been adopted by the London Gliding Club, at Dunstable, for launching heavy gliders. It was found that to drag them over the ground on their skids imposed too great a strain on the winch used. For that reason there was devised a wheeled undercarriage which can be dropped when the glider gets into the air. The Falcon III., seen here, made a world's record for duration in Germany this year.



SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN INVERTED FLYING: AN ADAPTED AVRO "TUTOR" TRAINER PHOTOGRAPHED UPSIDE DOWN.

In view of the considerable number of accidents in the air, it is always gratifying to see what great care is taken in training pilots. We illustrate here an Avro "Tutor" trainer specially adapted for training in inverted flying. The principal alteration for this purpose consists in an adaptation of the petrol-supply to the inverted position. Machines of this type give inverted flying demonstrations at the R.A.F. Display.



GIRLS FROM THE STAGE HELP TO TRAIN AIR APPRENTICES: EXPERTS DEMONSTRATING ON THE "AYRO" WHEEL AT CRANWELL.

Much interest was caused at the R.A.F. Station at Cranwell when a troupe of girls performing at the London Casino arrived as "drill instructors." The reason was that "Ayro" wheels are being included in the R.A.F. physical training apparatus; and, as these girls give an act on "Ayro" wheels, it was felt they would prove apt demonstrators. An officer was struck by the possibilities of these wheels for physical training when he was watching their act.



THE BIGGEST FIGHTER AEROPLANE YET BUILT: THE U.S. "AIRACUDA," WHICH MOUNTS FOUR "CANNON" AND HAS "PUSHER" AIR-SCREWS.

The new U.S. "Airacuda" is the biggest fighter aeroplane yet built. It is driven by two 1050-h.p. engines, with pusher air-screws. It has a crew of five. It is designed for action against big, slow bombers, and has a speed of 300 m.p.h. and a "ceiling" of 30,000 ft. It mounts four "cannon," two firing 1-lb. shells, and two 1½-lb. shells. The pusher air-screws allow of excellent observation and field of fire.



THE AIR DISASTER AT CROYDON: EXAMINING THE WRECKAGE OF A GERMAN MACHINE WHICH STRUCK A HANGAR WHILE TAKING OFF IN A FOG.

A German freight monoplane struck a hangar while leaving Croydon in a fog on November 26, and was destroyed. Its petrol-tanks exploded, and within a few minutes the machine and the hangar were a blazing mass. Mechanics working in the hangar had a narrow escape. The crew of three were killed. It was nearly an hour and a half before the firemen could get at the blazing wreckage. The plane was a Lufthansa, three-engined monoplane.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS: EVENTS HERE AND OVERSEAS PICTURED.



THE CLOSING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION: A VIEW OF THE PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION IN THE NEW TROCADERO ON THE LAST DAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The Paris Exhibition closed its gates at midnight on November 25 with the possibility of reopening in 1938. During the time it has been open it has been visited by 31,216,500 people and another 5,500,000 entered the annexes and amusement park. On the afternoon of the last day the President of the Republic was present at the distribution of prizes in the new Trocadéro. Grands prix were awarded to 2293 exhibitors, diplomas of honour to 2449, gold medals to 3798, and silver medals to 3810.



CONGRATULATING LADY ASTOR ON HER HONORARY DEGREE: SIR SAMUEL HOARE, THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF READING UNIVERSITY.

On November 29 Sir Samuel Hoare was installed as Chancellor of the University of Reading in succession to the late Sir Austen Chamberlain. After the Vice-Chancellor had read a patent reciting that the Council and Senate had resolved to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa, Sir Samuel Hoare signed the roll of graduates of the University. He then conferred a number of honorary degrees, among the recipients being Lady Astor.



CELEBRATING THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIA'S INDEPENDENCE: KING ZOG WITH HIS MINISTERS AND RELATIVES AT A REVIEW OF 15,000 TROOPS.

On November 25 Albania began four days of celebrations commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the country's independence from Turkey. The capital, Tirana, was gaily decorated for the occasion with triumphal arches bearing the large green royal crest. King Zog inaugurated the festivities with a broadcast speech and then witnessed a parade of some 15,000 soldiers and gendarmes. The troops were led by Albania's Feminine Youth battalion, many members of which

(Continued opposite.



WEARING THEIR STRIKING NATIONAL COSTUMES AT THE RECEPTION AT THE PALACE IN TIRANA: KING ZOG'S SISTERS AT THE CELEBRATIONS.

were wearing the veil until a year ago. The spectators were particularly impressed by the mechanised detachments, consisting of tanks and motor machine-guns, and specially cheered the contingents of civil volunteers. While the review was in progress an Italian aeroplane flew overhead, dropping leaflets bearing the words "Long Live the Albanian Nation." In the evening a ball was held at the Palace in Tirana, and this continued into the early hours of the morning.



A ROYAL VISIT TO THE OLD VIC: H.M. THE QUEEN SEES A CHARITY PERFORMANCE OF "MACBETH."

On November 29 H.M. the Queen visited the Old Vic to see a performance of "Macbeth" in aid of King's College Hospital Centenary Fund. Her Majesty is seen (in our photograph) in the Royal Box with Lord and Lady Hambleden. During an interval Mr. Laurence Olivier, who plays Macbeth, was presented and the Queen talked with Mrs. Ethel Dunning, the late Miss Lilian Baylis's sister.



AFTER THE ACCIDENT IN WHICH PRINCE BERNHARD WAS INJURED: HIS BADLY DAMAGED CAR AT THE SPOT WHERE HE COLLIDED WITH A LORRY.

Early in the morning on November 29, Prince Bernhard, husband of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, was driving to a shoot with a companion, when his car became involved in a collision with a lorry which drove out of a side turning into the main road. The Prince attempted to swerve round the vehicle, but hit it with terrific force, and the front of his car was badly smashed. Prince Bernhard was taken to hospital suffering from concussion and with a deep cut above the left eye, and under the nose. His condition is satisfactory.

THESE two important examples of Italian renaissance jewellery, which we reproduce by courtesy of Messrs. Wartski, Court Jewellers, Regent Street, reached this country a while ago from Russia. During a visit to the U.S.S.R., a representative of the firm was so fortunate as to discover, among the treasures of the late Imperial Family at the old palace of Tsarskoye Selo, two superb pendants of the sixteenth century. Recognising at once their outstanding interest as examples of the best period, he was gratified to find that the inventories substantiated his conviction that they were to be ascribed to the renowned Florentine goldsmith Benvenuto Cellini. Both pendants are of exquisite workmanship—as fine as anything similar produced in Italy during the century—that period during which the making of *minuteria* of this nature reached the highest pitch of technical and artistic excellence. It was the epoch when the standard was set by Cellini, who, although familiar to many simply through the fascinating pages of his romantic "Autobiography," is yet known, of course, to all lovers of art for his works in sculpture—the "Perseus," of the Loggia dei Lanzi, "The Nymph of Fontainebleau," and other masterpieces. Yet, as a jeweller, Cellini towered above his contemporaries. His mastery over the various technical processes is too well known to need emphasis. When we come down to *minutiae*—the chasing of the precious metals and mounting of stones, enamelling and mere manual dexterity of modelling and adaptability—we can appropriately employ superlatives to describe them. If we discover a want of vital feeling in his larger work, we do not find this lack in his jewellery. Examples of his art in jewellery are sufficiently rare to make this phase of his genius, to all except the specialist, rather a matter of repute than demonstration. This rarity similarly enhances their intrinsic value. It is, therefore, a memorable thing to be able to bring two fine specimens of his work simultaneously to the notice of connoisseurs. Nothing comparable with them has been recorded since the famous Canning jewel was sold by the Earl of Harewood in 1933. The present pendants, however, are not in the market: hence it is possible to give an unbiased estimate of their value as works of art, apart from their obvious monetary worth. Being a pair, they have many features in common. Thus both have, as their chief feature, the figure of a bird with young, modelled in the round, of white enamel flecked



PROBABLY PRESENTED TO CATHERINE II. BY ALEXIS ORLOV, WHO, IN 1774, SPENT SOME TIME TOURING ITALY: A PAIR OF PENDANTS, ASCRIBED TO BENVENUTO CELLINI, DISCOVERED AMONG THE TREASURES OF THE LATE IMPERIAL FAMILY AT THE OLD PALACE OF TSARSKOYE SELO.

with gold. It is doubtless intended to represent the Pelican in its Piety, although the bird is not, perhaps, actually a pelican. In each case the pendant hangs from its ring by two fancy-linked chains and the centre group is set against a backing of open scroll-work stems bearing four flowers with enamelled petals and a precious stone at the heart. In addition, there are three stones set in each bird, on either extended wing and on the breast, while below is a star of set pearls surrounding a gem and three threaded drop pearls. They are differentiated chiefly in the matter of colour. One is rich with deep red, translucent enamel upon the wings and flower petals, with both red and green in the scrolled design, the gem stones in this example being diamonds. The other is lighter in general effect, due to a freer use of the opaque white in the scrolls and white alternating with red in the petals of the flowers. In marked contrast also is the employment here of rubies as the gem-stones. The latter are all table-cut, rectangular gems of fine quality, backed, as Cellini directs in his book on technique, with foil. They are set in the box-like, bevelled collets characteristic of the sixteenth century, bolted through to the back. The quality of the enamels, clear and perfectly fired, the craftsmanship of the heavy gold (seen well in the tooling of the backs), the refinement of finish and the high-grade work discoverable in the setting of the stones proclaim them as worthy of the name of Cellini. There would appear to be no record of when or whence

they found their way into the Imperial collection at Tsarskoye Selo. At a venture, however, we may surmise that none earlier than Catherine II. would have been sufficiently enlightened to have been impressed by their beauty and perfection. And in thinking of the remarkable reign of this "Semiramis of the North," with her numerous "favourites," we recall that Alexis Orlov, brother of the famous Gregory, was Commander-in-Chief of her Mediterranean squadron, and, in 1774, spent some considerable time touring Italy before he finally arrested the pretender to the Russian throne—Elizabeth Tarakawov—at Leghorn. It was Gregory who gave the Empress the notorious Orlov diamond, and it would be quite in keeping to surmise that Count Alexis should have taken these fine jewels back with him as a present to the mistress who had erected a magnificent statue to his honour at Tsarskoye Selo.

CYRIL G. E. BUNT, author of "The Goldsmiths of Italy."



SHOWING HOW THE BOX-LIKE COLLETS, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, IN WHICH THE GEMS WERE SET WERE BOLTED THROUGH TO THE BACK AND THE CRAFTSMANSHIP OF THE HEAVY GOLD (SEEN WELL IN THE TOOLING): THE TWO CELLINI PENDANTS (BACK VIEW).

BY CELLINI, GREAT CRAFTSMAN AND MEMOIR-WRITER: JEWELS FOUND AT TSARSKOYE SELO.



DISCOVERED BY A HUNTER TRAILING A BUCK: THE FAMOUS CONGO CAVES IN SOUTH AFRICA, AN UNDERGROUND FAIRYLAND WITH SHIMMERING STALAGMITES AND STALACTITES IN A SUCCESSION OF VAST HALLS WHOSE FULL EXTENT IS UNKNOWN.—A COMPOSITE PAINTING.

Over a hundred and fifty years ago, a South African farmer named van Zyl, out hunting, followed the trail of a buck that had disappeared mysteriously into the mountainside. He found himself in an underground fairyland of vast caverns with their walls and roofs covered with shimmering stalagmites and stalactites. These were later to become famous as the Congo Caves. These strange regions are, in fact, a majestic workshop of Nature, where grotesque

and fantastic forms arise from timeless processes. Thus have been built a succession of lofty halls and pillared corridors, spangled with crystals which sparkle like pure diamonds, galleries of gigantic organ-pipes, hanging curtains of crystal, and fantastic statuary, such as the figure of Moses on Mount Sinai, and many others. The halls are appropriately named, beginning with that of the discoverer, van Zyl, Botha's Hall, the Blue Room, Crystal Palace, and

others, including King Solomon's Mines and a canopied throne. How far this labyrinth extends is unknown, for no exit has been discovered, but the freshness of the air suggests that there is an outlet somewhere in the impenetrable depths. The caves are electrically lighted. They lie on South Africa's "Garden Route," sixteen miles from Oudtshoorn, the centre of the one-time thriving ostrich-feather industry, but now one of the foremost agricultural districts.

This area has a superb countryside outstanding for its wild flowers and its scenic attractions and beauty, not the least being the majestic Zwartberg and Outeniqua Mountain Ranges. Visitors to South Africa should not omit Oudtshoorn from their itineraries, and would be well advised to obtain from South Africa House in London descriptive literature of a Dominion which is fast becoming increasingly popular as a field of travel.

FROM THE PAINTING BY MONTAGUE H. BLACK.

DUNLOP

*extends greetings to friends
all over the world*



1888 - NEXT YEAR IS DUNLOP JUBILEE YEAR - 1938

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:

PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



CAPTAIN OF THE CAMBRIDGE RUGGER XV. WHICH WILL MEET OXFORD AT TWICKENHAM ON DECEMBER 7: MR. J. D. LOW (DOVER AND JESUS).



CAPTAIN OF THE OXFORD RUGGER XV. WHICH WILL MEET CAMBRIDGE ON DECEMBER 7: MR. J. A. BRETT (DURHAM AND ST. EDMUND HALL).



THE EGYPTIAN PREMIER, UPON WHOSE LIFE AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE ON NOVEMBER 28: NAHAS PASHA; WITH SIR MILES LAMPSON.

Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt, was shot at on November 28, while on his way from Heliopolis to Shubra to attend a reception. He was unhurt, though one bullet hit his car, and he went on to Shubra. A man was arrested.



CAPTAIN OF THE OXFORD SOCCER XI. TO MEET CAMBRIDGE AT HIGHBURY ON DECEMBER 8: MR. E. O. W. HUNT (MALVERN AND BRASENOSE).



CAPTAIN OF THE CAMBRIDGE SOCCER XI. TO MEET OXFORD ON DECEMBER 8: MR. D. E. A. PETTIT (QUARRY BANK AND FITZWILLIAM HOUSE).



CELEBRATING THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF HIS ACCESSION: H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

Standing second among the Ruling Princes of India in the length of his reign, the Maharaja of Kapurthala celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his accession on November 25. When he succeeded to the Throne in 1877 he was only five years old. Is widely travelled and pursues a liberal policy in all matters connected with the conduct of his State.



THE JAPANESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SHANGHAI; WITH HIS WIFE: GENERAL MATSUI, WHO DESCRIBED THE JAPANESE TROOPS AS THE "REAL FRIENDS OF CHINA"!

General Iwane Matsui, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai, has caused considerable nervousness by his equivocal statements of Japanese intentions there, and in China generally. A translation of one of these statements reported him as saying that the Japanese would advance as far up the Yangtse as Chungking, if necessary. The Chinese (he continued) must recognise the Japanese troops are the real friends of China and have been sacrificing themselves to correct Chinese misconceptions.



DR. C. TATE REGAN.

Is retiring next year from his post of Director of the British Museum (Natural History), which he has held since 1927. Was Deputy-Keeper of Zoology at the Museum from 1919 to 1921 and Keeper from 1921 until 1927.



MR. CLIVE FORSTER COOPER.

Appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum to be Director of the British Museum (Natural History) in succession to Dr. C. Tate Regan, with effect from Feb. 2, 1938. Is Director of the University Museum of Zoology at Cambridge.



VIRTUAL FOUNDER OF THE OLD VIC AND MANAGER OF SADLER'S WELLS SINCE 1931: MISS LILIAN BAYLIS, C.H.

Founder and moving spirit of the Old Vic, as we know it to-day, and responsible for the reopening of Sadler's Wells Theatre, in 1931, which she also managed. Died November 25; aged sixty-three. Succeeded her aunt in management of the Old Vic in 1912 and introduced a programme of Shakespeare, ballet, and opera at popular prices.



MR. H. L. MURPHY, K.C.

Appointed to conduct the inquiry into the outbreak of typhoid fever in Croydon; with Sir Humphry Rolleston and Mr. H. J. F. Courly as assessors. Was Barrington Lecturer in Political Economy, 1910. The proceedings will open on December 6.



MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Elected M.P. (Conservative) in the by-election at Hastings. Had a majority of 7184, against previous Conservative majority of 11,501. Is a banker, director of several City companies, and a member of the Milk Marketing Board.



HERR WALTHER FUNK.

Secretary of State in the German Propaganda Ministry. Succeeds Dr. Schacht as Minister of Economic Affairs, following the latter's resignation on November 26. His appointment will date from January 15. Until then General Goering will be Economics Minister.



MR. LAURENCE D. HOLT.

Appointed a Trustee of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, in succession to Sir Percy Mackinnon. Mr. Holt is well known in shipping circles and has been Chairman of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association.



LT.-GEN. SIR ROBERT GORDON-FINLAYSON.

Appointed General Officer Commanding the British troops in Egypt, with effect from April 12, 1938, in succession to Sir George Weir. Is Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery. Aged fifty-six. Commander, R.A., 3rd Division, 1928-1931.



M. JANSON.

The Belgian Liberal leader who succeeded in forming a Cabinet of National Union after a crisis lasting thirty days. Formerly Minister of Justice. It was stated that his Government would continue the policy of that of M. Van Zeeland.



Left: CELEBRATING THE DEPARTURE OF A JAPANESE FOR THE FRONT: A GRANDMA DISPLAY IN THE MAN'S HOME, INCLUDING A VICTORY SCROLL AND (RIGHT) MONEY GIFTS FOR THE UPKEEP OF HIS FAMILY.

HONOURING JAPANESE RECRUITS. CEREMONIES; VICTORY SCROLLS; MONEY GIFTS.



A FAREWELL CEREMONY HELD IN THE COURTYARD OF THE LOCAL SCHOOL-HOUSE: RECRUITS WITH THEIR KIMONOS DECORATED WITH CHRYSANTHEMUMS AND PATRIOTIC SASHES.



WOMEN HONOURING THE RECRUITS: THE OLDEST MEMBER OF THE LOCAL NATIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE PRESENTING A MONEY GIFT TO BE USED FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE MEN'S FAMILIES.



HONOURING RECRUITS IN A JAPANESE CITY: DWELLERS IN THE SAME BLOCK PUTTING MONEY GIFTS FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE MEN'S FAMILIES ON A TABLE OUTSIDE THEIR DOOR.



ANOTHER PART OF THE CEREMONY IN THE SCHOOL COURTYARD: RECRUITS OF MANY DIFFERENT TYPES SINGING PATRIOTIC SONGS.

The departure of a Japanese for the front is made the occasion of a ceremony on strictly traditional lines. On his last evening he invites his relations and friends to bid him farewell. The word "goodbye," however, is never spoken. The only expression of the feelings permitted by etiquette is "O-Grahi de Iteasshai"—meaning "Go and prove yourself worthy." The Tokonoma (the corner of a Japanese room reserved for the display of paintings and flower



THE RECRUITS LEAVE FOR THE BARRACKS: A SPECIALLY CHARTERED TRAMCAR PROCEEDING IN AN OUTBURST OF ORGANISED PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM.

arrangements) is decorated in accordance with the occasion. The usual picture of a landscape (as our photograph shows) is replaced by a roll displaying the two words, "Samurai's Victory," on it a double-handed sword, a silted flag, a fan with the inscription "Barbarian" and the man's "Senin-Bari" cloth. On the right-hand side of the Tokonoma is a little tray, which bears money gifts, contributed by friends for the upkeep of the family in time of war.

LUCKY STITCHES FOR JAPANESE SOLDIERS: WOMEN MAKING "SENIN-BARIS."



MAKING PROTECTIVE CHARMS AGAINST SHELLS AND BULLETS FOR JAPANESE SOLDIERS GOING TO FIGHT IN CHINA: WOMEN COLLECTING STITCHES FOR "SENIN-BARI" CLOTHS OUTSIDE AN UNDERGROUND STATION.



A STITCH FOR A "SENIN-BARI"—A WHITE CLOTH WITH A THOUSAND STITCHES, EACH PUT IN BY A SEPARATE WOMAN; AND BELIEVED TO PROTECT A SOLDIER FROM INJURY AT THE FRONT.



ANOTHER TYPE OF "SENIN-BARI": A CHARM, IN THE FORM OF A BANNER WHICH IS CARRIED BY ATTACKING TROOPS, RECEIVING A STITCH FROM A WOMAN.



A SOLDIER WEARING A "SENIN-BARI" TO PROTECT HIM FROM CHINESE BULLETS: THE CLOTH WITH THE THOUSAND STITCHES WORN UNDER HIS HELMET.

The contrasts exhibited by the Japanese mind, which combines modern ingenuity with primordial conservatism, strike the European as strange in the extreme. Men going to China are not only passably well equipped with up-to-date weapons, but also bear with them a charm which—so traditional superstition believes—helps to ward off bullets, and even shell-splinters. It is a type of protection which has hitherto usually been associated with African savages. The "Senin-Bari," as this

"masot" is called, is a white cloth with a thousand red stitches sewn into it, each by a different woman. It is worn round the waist or under the helmet. Women may be seen in photographs of the Japanese in the Shanghai fighting. Women and girls are often to be seen nowadays standing at the entrance of the big department stores and underground stations in Tokyo, asking women passers-by for a stitch, for the benefit of their menfolk—a pathetic expression of woman's lot in wartime.

HERR HITLER'S MOUNTAIN RETREAT.



HERR HITLER'S MOUNTAIN HOME ON THE OBERALSZBERG, NEAR BERCHTESGADEN, WHICH HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND REDECORATED: A VIEW OF THE PANELED DINING-ROOM, IN WHICH VISCOUNT HALIFAX WAS ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON.



DESIGNED BY THE FÜHRER HIMSELF AND CONSTRUCTED RECENTLY: HERR HITLER'S STUDY IN HIS MOUNTAIN CHÂLET IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS FROM WHICH THERE IS A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE SNOW-COVERED WATZMANN MASSIF.



WITH LARGE WINDOWS LOOKING OUT ON THE GRANDEUR OF THE MOUNTAIN SCENERY: THE ROOM IN WHICH HERR HITLER RECEIVED VISCOUNT HALIFAX, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

On November 19, during his visit to Germany in order to have a series of informal talks with the German leaders, Lord Halifax saw Herr Hitler at his mountain ch  let in the Bavarian Alps near Berchtesgaden. This residence, which is often used by the F  hrer, not only when he requires rest, but for the reception of distinguished visitors, was enlarged and redecorated recently. The study in which the conversations with Lord Halifax were held was designed by the F  hrer himself, and the windows command a magnificent view of the snow-covered Watzmann massif. The paneled dining-room contains a long table seating sixteen persons; and, for more intimate occasions, a small table set in a recess (seen on the left in our photograph). The reception-room has large windows from which the majestic mountain scenery can be seen, and it was here that Herr Hitler met Lord Halifax on his arrival for the conversations, which lasted some five hours. Landscape-painting was one of Herr Hitler's early hobbies, and, doubtless, it is his love of the changing moods of Nature which causes his mountain retreat to be his favourite residence, while its isolation makes it an ideal place for political discussions.

GENERAL GOERING'S COUNTRY ESTATE.

After Lord Halifax had visited Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, he met General Goering at his country house in the Schorfheide, a stretch of country consisting of woodland, heath and lakes. This estate is called Karin Hall in memory of the General's first wife, whose body was brought from Sweden in 1934 and buried in a chapel which he had built nearby. It lies to the north-east of the Mark of Brandenburg, and is some thirty miles from Berlin. General Goering, who, as Master-Hunter of the Reich, recently opened the successful International Hunting Exhibition in Berlin, takes the greatest interest in the management and wild-life of the territory, and has had thousands of nesting-boxes placed in the trees for the many species of birds to be found there. In his speech at the opening of the Hunting Exhibition, the General stated that the huntsman is responsible for preserving many forms of wild life which would otherwise become extinct, and he has himself formed sanctuaries on his estate where can be found the bison, elk and those wild cattle which form a connecting-link with the Aurochs. He gives his instructions personally to the foresters employed on the estate.



KARIN HALL, GENERAL GOERING'S COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE SCHORFHEIDE, SOME THIRTY MILES FROM BERLIN: SHOWING (IN TREE ON THE RIGHT) ONE OF THE MANY NESTING-BOXES PLACED IN THE TREES FOR BIRDS.



TYPICAL OF THE WILD-LIFE TO BE SEEN NEAR KARIN HALL, WHICH STANDS AMONG WOODS AND LAKES: AN ELK, PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE MATING SEASON, IN ONE OF GENERAL GOERING'S SANCTUARIES.



WILD CATTLE ENGAGED IN CONFLICT ON THE GENERAL'S ESTATE NEAR BERLIN: BEASTS, SIMILAR TO THE AUROCHS, PRESERVED IN THE SANCTUARIES AT KARIN HALL BY THE MASTER-HUNTER OF THE REICH.



Said MR PEEK to MR FREAN

'Behold what Christmas boxes mean!'

Said MR FREAN to MR PEEK

'They'll take the biscuit Christmas week!'

The picture shows you just three of the 'P.F.' range — 56 tins altogether to choose from, prices from 1/- to 8/-. Reading from left to right you have here the SPORTSMAN ENAMELLED CASKET of cocktail biscuits (2/6), the KINGFISHER ENAMELLED TIN of assorted chocolate biscuits (2/6), and, open, the SIR FRANCIS DRAKE TIN of assorted fancy biscuits (1/6).

Go to your grocer's *now* to take your pick.

Peck Frean's
BISCUITS
Good!



CRAVEN 'A' quality is appreciated everywhere! That is why these cool, throat smooth cigarettes make such an acceptable Christmas Gift. There are six convenient sizes to choose from, all in gay gold, red and green boxes with Greetings Card on the back. You just sign your name and the most welcome of gifts is ready to post!

Sign your Christmas Card this year on the back of one of these Smart Craven 'A' boxes!

25 for 1/5 • 40 for 2/- • 50 for 2/6
100 for 5/- • 150 for 7/6 • 200 for 10/-

MADE SPECIALLY TO PREVENT SORE THROATS.

*The Gift that is
always welcome*
Craven's 'A'

THE ROMAN INVASION OF DORSET: VESPASIAN TAKES MAIDEN CASTLE.

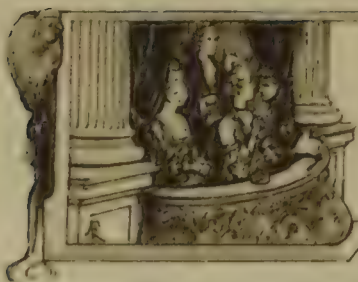
FROM THE DRAWING BY ALAN SORRELL; MADE WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF DR. R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER.



HOW VESPASIAN'S LEGIONARIES FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE EASTERN ENTRANCE OF THE CELTIC TOWN OF MAIDEN CASTLE, ON A DORSET HILLTOP, NINETEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO: A DRAWING BASED ON THE HIGHLY INFORMATIVE RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS RECENTLY CARRIED OUT THERE BY DR. R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER.

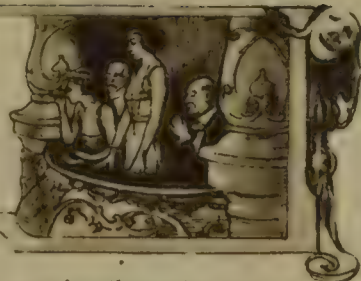
The above drawing, based upon the results of recent excavations, shows the storming of the Celtic hill-town, Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, in Dorset, by the Romans about 43 A.D. It is probable that Maiden Castle was one of the "twenty cities" which the future Emperor Vespasian, as commander of the Second Legion, is recorded to have captured during his march through southern England at that time. One of the recent discoveries at the eastern entrance of the Castle was the war cemetery of the British citizens who perished in the attack. They had been buried immediately outside the main gates of the

fortress-town amidst the blackened ruins of the huts, which are seen burning in the drawing. The principal weapon of the defenders was the sling, and large depots of sling-stones, together with raised platforms for the slingers, were found in the vicinity of the gate. The Roman troops used the short sword and iron-shod arrows which were hurled from siege-catapults (left foreground). A Roman arrow-head of this kind was found embedded in the spine of one of the dead Britons, whilst several others showed extensive head-wounds. Inside the town can be seen the round huts which clustered thickly within the defences.



The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.



LONG PLAYS AND SHORT.

AT this time of year the amateur actors are making their most strenuous preparations: many of them are engaged on three-act plays of the normal kind, but many others—especially those who are competing in the numerous tournaments or festivals—are looking out for one-act pieces in which to display their talent before the judges. This year the British Drama League has joined in the promotion of an amateur Competitive Festival for a full-length play; all teams have to appear in the same piece, which has been specially written for the occasion by the indefatigable Mr. Priestley. It is called "Mystery at Greenfingers." But for the most part, our amateurs engaged in competitive work are selecting short plays—i.e., something which takes less than thirty or forty minutes to perform and is limited to one scene or to aspects of one scene.

Mr. Coward recently made an effort (and a brilliant one) to reinstate the one-act play on the professional stage. Assisted by Miss Gertrude Lawrence, he certainly commended a double-bill (i.e., two series of three one-act plays) to large audiences both in London and New York. But his example has not been given the compliment of imitation. It was presumably felt that success achieved by one holding such a strong position in public favour was no sort of guarantee or even encouragement for others. Furthermore, the old habit of including one-act plays (or sketches, as

are also contributors. In England there is a lively journal, called *The Amateur Theatre*, which caters specially for the needs of the amateur, and publishes a new one-act play in every issue.

investment. In the case of a three-acter, you may realise before the first scene is over that the show is "not your cup of tea" and has no likelihood of becoming so. In that case, your evening and your money are wasted. In the case of three one-acters, dislike of the first effort need not utterly dash your expectations for the evening. You may heartily enjoy the other two. In a variety bill, however feeble the start, there is always hope of something turning up, and it usually does. The evening of one-acters applies the variety principle to the legitimate stage.

For those who like to settle down for a good long session with a good long play, "Mourning Becomes Electra," by Mr. Eugene O'Neill, offers, at the Westminster Theatre, fine tragedy and fine acting from seven till eleven. As the prices are as much below the customary West End level as the duration is above it, there can be no denying value for money. Mr. O'Neill is a specialist in prolixity. His "Strange Interlude" covered the evening from 5.30 onwards, with an hour or so for dinner, and so would "Mourning Becomes Electra" if they allowed a dinner interval. Instead, you are supposed to feed before or after the show and have a sandwich, if you are feeling the void, in one of two fifteen-minute pauses. That was roughly the method employed when Mr. Laurence Olivier was playing "Hamlet" in full at the Old Vic in the spring.

There can be no doubt that "Hamlet" gains enormously by being played without cuts. The King's part, especially, becomes much richer and the plot makes sense, which it often does not in truncated versions. The strain is on the players, not on the audience. The same is true at the Westminster. Miss Beatrix Lehmann, sustaining the enormous and exacting rôle of the modern Electra, has



"PEOPLE AT SEA," J. B. PRIESTLEY'S NEW PLAY AT THE APOLLO: THE VERANDAH CAFÉ OF THE S.S. "ZILLAH," DERELICT IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA—SHOWING (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) PROFESSOR PAWLET (EDWARD CHAPMAN), DIANA LISMORE (JEAN MUIR), AND VALENTINE AVON (MARTIN WALKER).

With the production of "People at Sea," Mr. Priestley has three plays running in the West End. The action of the latest takes place on a derelict liner in the Caribbean Sea, and there is a struggle between the "haves" and the "have-nots" aboard.

For the dramatist this market may prove lucrative: it is creating authors of its own who rarely, if ever, write three-acters for the "pros." Mr. Brighouse, for example, seems now to be concentrating mainly on the amateurs, and Mr. Sladen Smith, Mr. Sydney Box, and Mr. Joe Corrie, the Scottish miner-playwright, are among the first favourites whose work is eagerly awaited and taken up by the various groups and societies. One advantage for the beginner in play-writing is that quick results are much more likely to accrue here than in the three-act market. There are several firms eager to publish one-acters and, when the piece has been published, royalties may begin to come in immediately. In any case, the author of a short play, if unluckily it does not earn much or make a large appeal, has wasted far less time and effort than if he or she had toiled over three acts. I am not despising the one-act type of drama if I describe it as a good field for graduation. Rather am I putting its value very high. Its technique is not easy: brief exposition, concentration of effects and quick reaching of the vital point are essential. (Barrie is here a model.) Of course, the rewards of a long play, if successful, will be very much greater: but it is a big "if."

Why is it that people who are paying for their seats at a professional show resent the idea of getting three separate one-acters instead of three acts of one play? As I said, they will take the triple bill from the hand of Mr. Coward, but his example is not followed. Is it that readjusting yourself to three new starts is a strain and that playgoers are so lazy that they will not face even so small an effort? After all, if you reckon up your chances of good entertainment, the three one-acters is really the safer



JOHN GIELGUD'S REVIVAL OF "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE: SIR PETER TEAZLE (LEON QUARTERMAINE) AND HIS LADY (PEGGY ASHCROFT) EMBRACING; WATCHED BY (L. TO R.) CHARLES SURFACE (MICHAEL REDGRAVE), MARIA (RACHEL KEMPSON), JOSEPH SURFACE (JOHN GIELGUD), SIR OLIVER SURFACE (FREDERICK LLOYD), AND ROWLEY (HARCOURT WILLIAMS).

they were usually called) in music-hall and vaudeville bills seems to have died out with the dwindling in the number of such halls and with the alteration of method in their conduct. It is worth remembering that Mr. Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband" was produced at a London music-hall—the Palace—and that several of J. M. Barrie's brilliant one-acters were favourites at the Coliseum. Some of the provincial repertoires occasionally include a one-act play and should do so more often in order to give experience to their young recruits, who otherwise get only tiny parts or "walk-ons." On the whole, however, the present and the future of the one-act play in England rests with the amateurs.

These abound. One competition alone, the British Drama League's National Festival, has attracted as many as 750 entries in one year, and there are numbers of additional local festivals at which the number of competitors runs high. Accordingly, a great many one-act plays are published either separately or in collections, and it is worth noting that in America a *One-Act Play Magazine* now being published prints four new plays of quality every month, as well as articles and reviews of general theatrical interest. Well-known dramatists, like Mr. Milne, have been among the playwrights, and British specialists in the one-act pieces, like Mr. Harold Brighouse and Mr. Joe Corrie,



"ROBERT'S WIFE," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE: THE REV. ROBERT CARSON (OWEN NARES), VICAR OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, AND HIS WIFE, SANCHIA (EDITH EVANS), THE BEST WOMAN DOCTOR IN THE TOWN.

"Robert's Wife" presents one solution to the problem that arises when a man and wife, each in a profession, have to decide whose career shall be sacrificed when circumstances will not permit both to continue without breaking up their life together.

really a tremendous task, and the others are also kept at it severely. It is unlikely that the audience will be bored or oppressed by succeeding and cumulative waves of tragic incident which last an hour longer than is usual. If they do admire Mr. O'Neill's restatement of the Agamemnon trilogy, they will be glad to have it in such fullness.

The Greeks themselves, although one thinks of them as a race of playgoers, only went to the theatre twice a year: but when they did go they stayed all day and day after day, until the religious festival was finished. By them, playgoing, certainly at the Tragic or Greater Festival of Dionysos, was not considered as entertainment. It was part of a civic and divine ritual, to which the State and its citizens were completely devoted for a week or so. Theatre meant both holy day and holiday. Our audiences, arriving after business, are in a very different mood. None the less, they are ready for four hours of attention, if the matter be really worth their while. The uncut "Hamlet" was a great success: I hope the same for "Mourning Becomes Electra."



"MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA," AT THE WESTMINSTER THEATRE: THE POISONED GENERAL EZRA MANNON (MARK DIGNAM) DENOUNCES HIS WIFE, CHRISTINE (LAURA COWIE), TO THEIR DAUGHTER, LAVINIA (BEATRIX LEHMANN).

FOUND IN FRANCE: THE NEW VERONESE, VIVARINI, AND TINTORETTO.



THE NEWLY FOUND PAINTING BY VERONESE (1528-1588); DISCOVERED IN A PRIVATE COLLECTION IN FRANCE: A "PORTRAIT OF A GENERAL"—AN EARLY WORK PAINTED AT VERONA ABOUT 1550 WHILE STILL IN HIS TWENTIES.



THE NEWLY FOUND PAINTING BY ALVISE VIVARINI (1446-1502), AN IMPORTANT VENETIAN MASTER, DISCOVERED IN FRANCE: "THE VIRGIN AND CHILD"; PAINTED ABOUT 1475, WHEN THE ARTIST WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MANTEGNA.



THE NEWLY FOUND PAINTING BY TINTORETTO (1518-1594) DISCOVERED IN FRANCE: "TARQUIN AND LUCRETIA"; PAINTED 1560-70, AND RECALLING CERTAIN SUBJECTS BY EL GRECO, WHO WAS GREATLY INFLUENCED BY THIS GREAT VENETIAN.



THE REMARKABLE, ALMOST "CINEMATOGRAPHIC," RENDERING OF MOTION IN THE NEWLY FOUND TINTORETTO: A DETAIL SHOWING THE SNAPPED STRING OF PEARLS, WHICH ARE PAINTED IN THE ACT OF FALLING.

Three outstanding works by painters of the Venetian school have just been rediscovered in France, by M. Lebel, the Paris art expert—a "Portrait of a General" by Veronese, a "Virgin and Child" by Vivarini, and "Tarquin and Lucretia" by Tintoretto. All three paintings come from reputable French collections, where for long they remained unrecognised, and have now been authenticated by experts. The Veronese portrait is an early work. The general is seen standing in front of one of the arches which still exist in one of the palaces built by Sanmichele; and the picture is one of a series of portraits of

generals executed by the artist while he was at Verona. The treatment of the "Virgin and Child" by Vivarini closely recalls a similar composition, hanging in the National Gallery, London, executed some fifteen years later. The picture was formerly in the collection of Cardinal Bernis, French Ambassador in Venice. The Tintoretto painting is remarkable for the handling of the female figure; and it is also an outstanding example of arrested, one might almost say "cinematographic," motion. Pearls and cushion and statue are depicted as falling, or just fallen—the cushion actually spinning in the air.

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

FOUR ENGLISH MIRRORS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

ceased, and a fleet of forty vessels was regularly employed in bringing coal, saltpetre, and finished plate-glass from Newcastle."

Nevertheless, it was obviously difficult to find a mirror which was efficient, for there is an oft-quoted

Exchange "which cost me £5 5. and 6s for the hooks." They were speedily in demand for decoration, and our ancestors were quick to realise their value by candlelight.

The frames, naturally, more or less followed fashions in furniture, and during the last half of the seventeenth century are either elaborately carved, rather in the style of those intricate stands made to support a lacquer cabinet, a style suited only to a richly furnished house, or are embellished with sober marquetry. Of the latter type, Fig. 1 is a worthy example, notable for its curved top.

With the turn of the century, mirrors become higher in proportion to their width, and are generally shaped at the top, the glass being usually in two pieces, and the frames are either walnut or gilt gesso, or, in the smaller pieces—those charming little dressing-mirrors with small drawers beneath—sometimes of lacquer.

About 1725 one finds the mirror-frame definitely considered as an object suitable for architectural treatment, and Fig. 2—which belonged to the late Mr. Edward Hudson—is a beautiful piece of work of this character in carved and gilt gesso. Fig. 3 is of carved wood and presumably dates from about the 1730's—still classical in form, but the designer has allowed



2. THE TYPE OF MIRROR-FRAME POPULAR IN ABOUT 1725, WHEN SUCH OBJECTS WERE CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT: A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF WORK IN CARVED AND GILT GESSO.



1. A WORTHY EXAMPLE OF AN ENGLISH MIRROR OF THE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY—NOTABLE FOR ITS CURVED TOP AND EMBELLISHED WITH SOBER MARQUETRY.

letter from Lady Brilliana Harley in which she begs her son at Oxford to choose for her a looking-glass "that will make a true ansure to onse face." (Spelling was not a strong point in the education of a woman of breeding for another two hundred years.) For the real beginning of looking-glass manufacture in England, we are indebted to George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, who established his factory at Vauxhall soon after the return of Charles II., and brought down the cost to reasonable proportions. One must naturally make allowances for the value of money at the time; Pepys records that he bought one by the Old



4. A CARVED AND GILDED CHIPPENDALE MIRROR-FRAME OF ABOUT 1750—INTRICATE BUT PERFECTLY SYMMETRICAL. Reproductions by Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum.



3. A MIRROR-FRAME OF CARVED WOOD (1730-1740)—STILL CLASSICAL IN FORM, BUT POINTING THE WAY TO THE GREAT CHANGE OF STYLE WHICH CAME INTO FASHION ABOUT 1750.

MAN is a slow-moving animal in things which affect his comfort: one can think of innumerable examples—no one in this country owned a writing-desk (that is, a real writing-desk with drawers) in the reign of Charles I., not even the King himself; chairs, as distinct from stools and benches, were comparatively rare until the eighteenth century, yet it is not really difficult to put a back on a four-legged stool; no one thought of so convenient a thing as a cheval-mirror until about 1785, although mirrors six feet in height were made in considerable quantities eighty years previously.

The first really famous mirror in Europe not of polished metal? Unquestionably the mirror in what many think is the greatest of European paintings, the portrait of Jan Arnolfini and his wife, by Van Eyck, in the National Gallery; a convex mirror in which the room is clearly reflected, and not only the room, but the painter, scarcely larger than a pin's head. This was in 1434, when mirrors were objects

of great luxury; it shows as well as anything in the room that Arnolfini was a man of substance. There were other convex mirrors after that in Europe, but not many; oddly enough, fashion in England about the year 1800 suddenly demanded that wall mirrors should all be circular and convex within a gilded frame, often with an eagle on the cresting—a conceit we took over lock, stock and barrel from the French Empire under Napoleon.

As far as is known, the manufacture of looking-glasses on this side of the Channel was first undertaken by that enterprising business man, Sir Robert Mansell, early in the seventeenth century. Sir Robert, armed with a patent from the Government, was able to defy ordinary competition in the production of both drinking-glasses and mirrors, but his monopoly did not entirely protect him from other forms of interference. His enemies tampered with the consignments, and in one way and another behaved like rival bootleggers in the Chicago of 1928. In 1621, for example, during his absence in command of a naval expedition to Spain and Algiers, they persuaded the Scottish shipmasters who carried coal for him to raise their charges from 14 to 24 shillings a ton without notice, so that his London works came to a standstill. Luckily, his wife was a woman of great determination, and exploited the Tyne coal-field instead, "so that three years later (about 1624) the importation of Scottish coal seems to have entirely

himself greater freedom, and is pointing the way to the great change of style which comes into fashion about 1750—here is Chippendale (Fig. 4), not at his most elaborate, it is true, for the various parts are perfectly symmetrical, but as intricate as one could wish—a supremely good example of how to be gay and yet preserve an essential dignity. Much more fantastic mirrors have appeared on this page from time to time belonging to the period 1750-60, especially those which try to interpret Chinese scenes, and the curious will find others quite beyond the powers of any ordinary wood-carver if they care to consult the pattern-books of the time.

After such extravagancies, taste was bound to demand a more simple outline—and taste was aided by economics, for such elegant experiments were expensive. From 1760 onwards, mirror-frames follow the prevailing style set by Robert Adam in architecture and furniture, patterns go back to rectangles once more, and medallions and urns appear in the carving. When the design is especially intricate, the more delicate parts of it are often made in composition. As in the furniture, painting often takes the place of the more difficult and more costly marquetry—and then, by about 1800, as has been noted previously, cheval-glasses in bedrooms were fairly common, and circular convex-glasses were all the rage for wall decoration in living-rooms.



"A Perfect Finish to a Good Dinner"

MARTELL *Cordon Bleu*

A VERY FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY—GUARANTEED OVER 35 YEARS IN CASK

AND THEN THERE'S EXTRA—VERY EXPENSIVE BUT MARTELL'S FINEST LIQUEUR BRANDY—70 YEARS IN CASK

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The time-honoured wish "A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" cannot be reiterated too often. As it is essentially the children's festival, it must be mentioned that the great Toy Fairs are open. The attractions are quite unprecedented; there are dolls of all ages charmingly dressed in national costumes. Father Christmas and his attendants



visit them from time to time, followed by a crowd of happy little people. There are aeroplanes, trains and motor-cars, as well as a host of other mechanical toys. By the way, a perfect gift for all who enjoy tea-drinking is a canister of The Doctor's China Tea. It is especially acceptable to invalids and dyspeptics, as it is harmless to the most delicate digestion. It is packed in canisters priced at 2s. 10d., 3s. 4d., and 4s. per pound, while a superior quality costs 4s. 6d.



Surely there is no more "luxurious" blend of Scotch whisky than Sanderson's Vat 69, distilled and bottled in Scotland by William Sanderson and Son, Leith. Those who knew good whisky generations ago had warmth and comfort and quality from the whisky-vat they knew by number, and to-day Vat 69 is still the call of many who appreciate the fine bouquet of this luxury blend. It is safe to predict that when in doubt regarding a Christmas present, this whisky must be selected, as it is sure to give pleasure to the recipient.

Surely nothing can fill the bill of good cheer more satisfactorily than several bottles of W. and A. Gilbey's famous wines and spirits, which are sold by all wine merchants of prestige. Included among them are ten-year-old Spey Royal Whisky, London Dry Gin, Bonita Sherry, Invalid Port, and, last but not least, Odds-On Cocktail. They are all of exalted merit and make a direct appeal to the connoisseur.

There is little doubt that every year tea-drinking becomes more and more fashionable; women like to be able to offer their friends, in their own homes, something that is different, or, it may be, send them a canister. The United Kingdom Tea Company are packing their usual Christmas blend in fancy tins, and the price will be 2s. 10d. per lb. It seems almost unnecessary to add that these tins are sold practically everywhere, but, should difficulty be experienced in obtaining them, application must be made to the United Kingdom Tea Company, Empire Warehouses, 1, Paul Street, E.C., who will send the name and address of the nearest agent.



From one man to another, no gift could be more in keeping with the spirit of Christmas, or prove more acceptable, than a supply of Crawford's Scotch Whisky. There are two famous blends from which to choose—Crawford's "Special Reserve" Liqueur Scotch Whisky, which is particularly mellow and palatable—in fact, so well matured that it leaves nothing but an aftermath of very pleasant recollections; also Crawford's "Five Star" Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, which is the choice of connoisseurs the world over, and although costing a little more, is of greater age and sterling quality.



Never has there been a Christmas when biscuits have been more varied and delicious. Among those that bear the name of McVitie and Price are Cock o' the North. This make includes plain and sugared thin pieces of Scottish shortbread, and costs 2s. 2d. per tin. The Castle Tin is attractively enamelled with a picture of Kilchurn Castle, and filled with chocolate-coated biscuits and wafers. The Rustic Drum is also enamelled, and packed with an assortment of sweet and semi-sweet biscuits.



EASY TO CHOOSE AND GIVE!

Here are gifts that you will really enjoy giving—gifts both practical and pleasant, serving as long and constant reminders of your discrimination and good taste.

1. MILITARY BRUSHES in Solid Silver, engineered in new streamline design, good quality bristles. Complete with Silver-mounted comb to match, in Hide Leather case with lock and key. Pair **£5.15**

2. FRUIT DISH in hand-pledged Solid Silver. A magnificent example of the fine work of contemporary craftsmen. 9 ins. diameter **£10.10**
10 ins. diam. **£11.10.** 12 ins. Diam. **£14.10**

3. TOILET SUITE in finest translucent English Enamel on hall-marked Solid Silver. Zip fastening Morocco grained case, lined Moiré. Light or Dark Blue, Pale Green, Beige, Mimosa Yellow or Pink. **£8.15**
Single Suite of Mirror, Hair Brush, Cloth Brush and Comb, in Case, **£6.6**

4. ADJUSTABLE STAND READING GLASS. For use in any position at varying heights. Chromium plated, with 4-in. lens. Base lacquered in Black Gilt or Bronze. **37/6**
With cross cylinders 4 x 2 in. lens giving flat field 42/-

5. ZEISS TABLE BAROMETER. Thoroughly reliable instrument, clearly marked, solid construction. Chromium plated. **63/-**
Height 6½ ins.

6. PEDOMETER is a small but very useful gift that will measure the distance you walk. Nickel-plated. To measure 12 miles. **13/6**
To register to 100 miles **15/6.**
100 miles in yards **18/-**

7. ZEISS NETTAR CAMERA. This well-known model has a self-erecting front, ready for action in two movements. All Metal body, covered Artificial Leather. **£3.7.6**
F/6.3 lens,
With self-portrait shutter **£4.0.0**
F4.5 lens **£5.12.6**
Brown Hide cases, with shoulder strap each **7/6**

8. KODAK GIFT OUTFIT of camera, case and film, packed in gift box. Twindar lens model, complete **43/6**
F/7.7 lens model, **55/6**
F/6.3 lens model, **65/6**
F/6.5 special lens, model **98/-**
F/4.5 lens model, **£6.16.6**

9. FILMO-8—smallest and lightest of personal Movie Cameras. Measures only 1½ x 3 x 5 ins and weighs only 24 ounces. Simple daylight loading and multispeed shutter for slow motion or ordinary filming. **£17.7.6**
F/2.5 Cooke lens.

Ask for Xmas Book.

HARRODS

HARRODS LTD

LONDON SW1





Christmas Gifts

Every child will love to visit the toy department at Liberty's, Regent Street. It is like a small zoo and contains many wild animals which include the lion and his cubs pictured above side by side with a leopard and a very domesticated "Scottie." The doll, which is also for sale, is a picturesque figure dressed in gay colours. An enchanting pair of white kittens covered in real fur are among the other attractions. One sits up and begs, while the other mews when stroked, a trick which fascinates the very young.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that everyone would welcome a Foot's Rest Chair for a Christmas gift. By the way, they may be seen at 168, Great Portland Street; should a visit be impossible, the illustrated catalogue will be sent on application. The model portrayed below is a member of the Burlington Series; there is an automatic adjustable back which can be lowered to any angle required by the occupant merely pressing a small button. The sides can also be opened outwards and turned back.

It is a foregone conclusion that men and women will welcome the news that this year Gordon's Gin and Cocktails are being sold in three different kinds of attractive Christmas Greeting Gift cases. There is the Perfect Trio case, containing one bottle each of Dry Gin, Orange Gin, and Lemon Gin, for 36s. The three-bottle case, at the same price, contains three bottles of Gordon's Dry Gin. And there is a case containing four Shaker bottles of Gordon's cocktails, at 42s., in appropriate wrappings.



Christmas is the time for luxuries, and an accomplished present-giver will increase his reputation by sending bottles of "Glen Moray '93" to his friends. This fine liqueur Scotch whisky, blended to please the connoisseur and all discriminating drinkers, costs 13s. 6d. a bottle. For Christmas it is packed in special containers that make the contents seem even more attractive. If you have any difficulty in obtaining this whisky from your usual wine merchant send your order to Macdonald and Muir, Queen's, Leith, Edinburgh 6.

Variety is the spice of Christmas, so your friends will appreciate a case containing Bolskummel and a selection of other Bols liqueurs. Bottles of the Cherry and Apricot brandy are shown on the right, with Bols Hollands standing proudly between them. Any man who is wondering what to give "her" can congratulate himself on choosing Bols Liqueur chocolates, an inspired solution of the present problem. They are as attractive to look at as they are delicious to eat.

One can hardly have too many handkerchiefs, and the collection at Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, shows how fascinating they can be as presents. Children will love the animal pictures on the handkerchiefs designed for them, which cost 3s. 6d. for half a dozen. Women can choose silk or linen ones for men and initialed squares for each other. There are also the charming chiffon scarf, evening bag and spectacle-case above.



This England . . .



Glastonbury Tor

THE mystic Isle of Avalon—Guinevere and Lancelot, Arthur and Galahad—have we not all some tender memories of our first youthful meeting with them? The learned tell us of some antient confusion between Ynys yr Afalon, Glasberg and Glaestina-burg and that Avalon is not here at all; that Abbot Henry de Blois was romancing when he declared the discovery of Arthur's tomb. Let them wrangle: we have the lovely legends and their sweet refinement in literature and song. Even in mundane things the English do this refining mighty well—given time. There is small doubt at least that the ale in Abbot Henry's monastery was poor stuff compared with Worthington, which, down the centuries, has been refined for our delight.



CHRISTMAS

GIFTS



Britannia rules the Toy Fair at Harrods (Knightsbridge), where she is supported by the King's Navy and soldiers of the past and present armies. Some of the representatives are seen above, and also a cradle, in which the monarch of the nursery reclines. All round the Fair are tableaux with miniature Tyrolean figures dancing; the dresses are those that are looked on with favour in their home towns.

Father Christmas has also arrived at Harrods, accompanied by the Fairy Queen and the Golden Book, in which small visitors are asked to sign their names. A great attraction is the old-world bed, complete with canopy, on which rest over two hundred dolls. There is a concert party of small animals who are only too delighted to perform to the tune of the musical box. Again, motor-cars costing from a few shillings to over thirty pounds are the delight of boys and girls of all ages.

A case of "Johnnie Walker" is excellent for Christmas. It is a gift that, after a century of Christmases, is "still going strong," and no wonder, when its clean refreshing taste is considered. This makes it ideal for every kind of festivity. The famous square bottles have been packed in special Christmas cases (for which there is no charge); they contain two, three, six, or twelve bottles.



What is seven years old and is sure to receive a more than enthusiastic welcome? It is that whiskey of Ireland, John Jameson's, with the marvellously distinctive roundness and bouquet of the genuine pot-distilled spirit. There are gift cases containing one, two, three, or six bottles. It is sold by all wine merchants of prestige.

Martell's "Cordon Bleu," a very fine Liqueur Brandy, is held in high esteem wherever the English language is spoken, and in many places where it is not. It is guaranteed to be thirty-five years in cask. Emphasis must be laid on the fact that, although as a liqueur it is perfect, the good work it performs in cases of illness cannot be over-estimated.



Beauty of line and colouring give even practical "things for the house" a lasting value, so that they become delightful presents. At the Royal Copenhagen Galleries, 6, Old Bond Street, there is a fine collection of pieces varying from tea-sets to bowls, vases, and the realistic models which have made this porcelain so famous. Beautifully designed is the Dalmatian on the left by Madsen; it is about five inches high and costs two and a half guineas. The Dog with the Slipper, by Ada Bonfils, is approximately three and a-half inches high and is £1 11s. od.

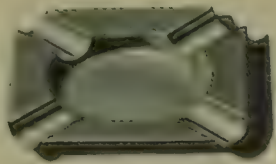


Dances and other Christmas and New Year festivities are thirsty affairs, and there comes a time when a long, non-alcoholic drink is an absolute necessity. Therefore, a gift that is sure to please is a "Presta" beverage, made at the Apollinaris Company's factories. Lemon and Barley, which is bottled both as a squash and in sparkling form, is delicious.

GIFTS

Beautiful » Useful » Lasting

CALL OR WRITE FOR 'GIFTS' CATALOGUE



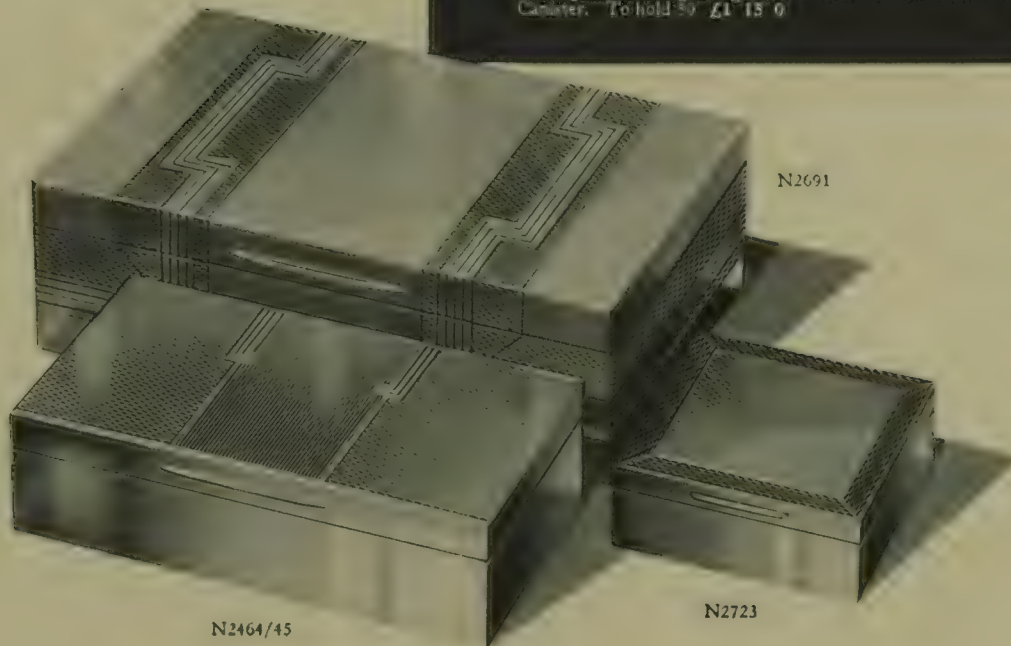
22535.
Engine-turned Sterling Silver
Ash Tray
3in. diam. ... £0 12 6
4in. diam. ... 1 5 0



22169.
Sterling Silver Tankard
1 pint ... £3 0 0
1/2 pint ... 4 7 6



B4633. English Cut Glass
Decanter with Sterling Silver
mount £2 2 0



N2464/45

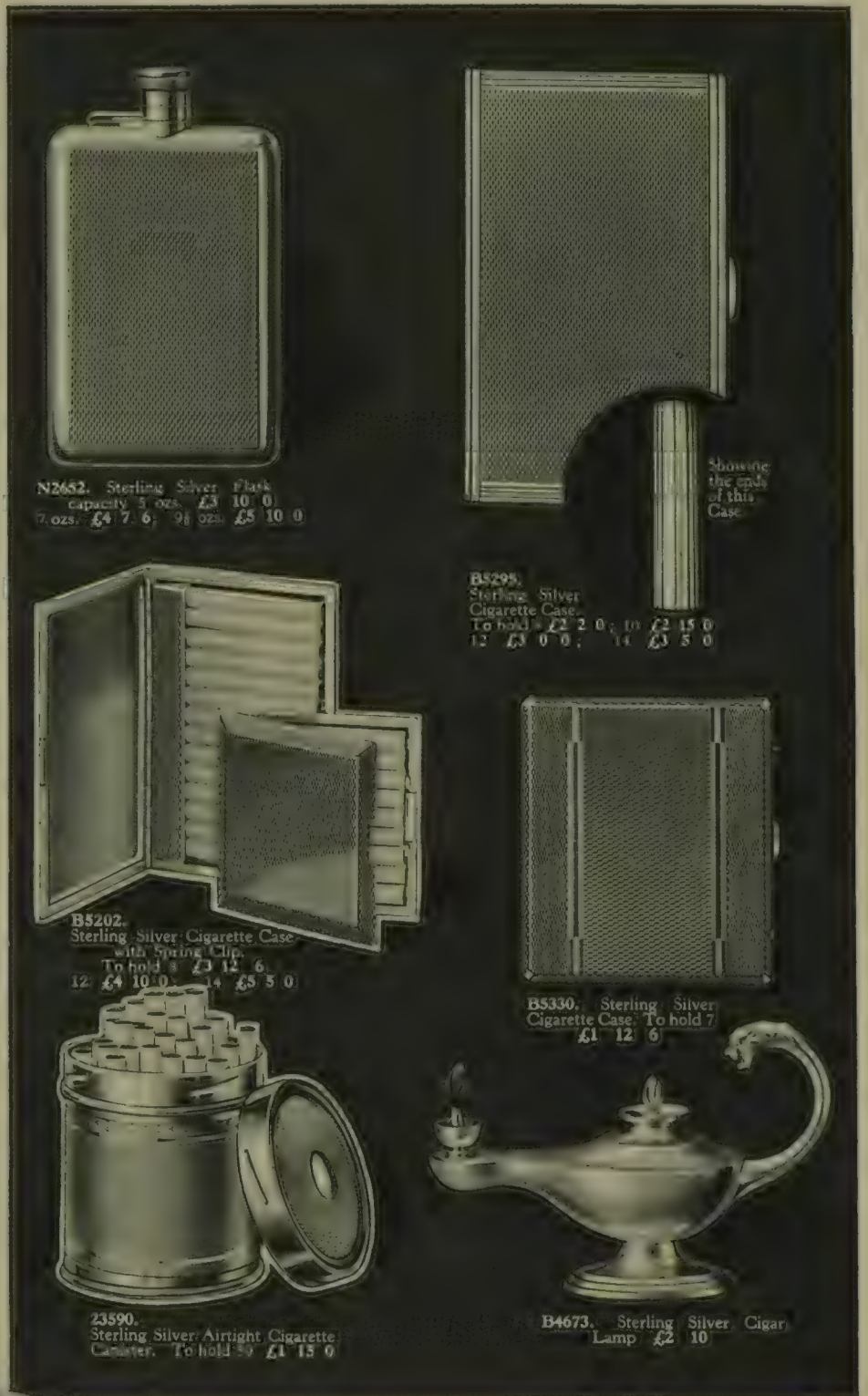
N2723

N2691

N2691. Sterling Silver
Cigar Box, 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 1/2 in.
£10 10 0

N2464/45. Sterling Silver
Cigarette Box
To hold 75 ... £3 17 6
To hold 100 ... 5 5 0

N2723. Sterling Silver
Cigarette Box
To hold 25 ... £1 7 6



N2652. Sterling Silver Flask
capacity 5 ozs. £3 10 0
7 ozs. £4 7 6; 9 ozs. £5 10 0

B5202.
Sterling Silver Cigarette Case
with Spring Clip.
To hold 8 ... £3 12 6
12 ... £4 10 0; 14 ... £5 5 0

23590.
Sterling Silver Airtight Cigarette
Canister. To hold 50 ... £1 15 0

B5295.
Sterling Silver
Cigarette Case.
To hold 8 ... £2 2 0; 10 ... £2 15 0
12 ... £3 0 0; 14 ... £3 5 0

B5330. Sterling Silver
Cigarette Case. To hold 7
£1 12 6

B4673. Sterling Silver Cigar
Lamp £2 10

MAPPIN & WEBB Ltd.

156-162 OXFORD STREET, W.1 2 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4 172 REGENT STREET, W.1 LONDON
& THE ROYAL SHOWROOMS, NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD.



Christmas Gifts

"Give Beauty this season," says Elizabeth Arden (25, Old Bond Street), and with this we all agree. Such a luxury is the "Blue Grass" perfume, in its artistic bottle and case. Again, a beauty box is sure to please; one is portrayed—they range in price from a few shillings to many pounds. Unusual gifts, nevertheless ever welcome, are soap, elusively perfumed bath salts and cubes. There are also winter-sports outfits.

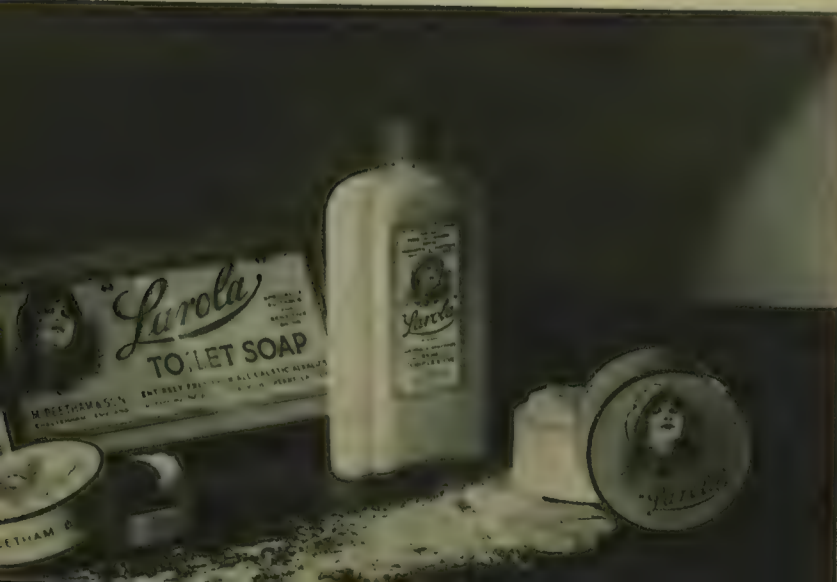
An excellent substitute for a Christmas card or calendar is a Brylcreem outfit. In the photograph may be seen a 2s. 6d. size Brylcreem, complete with Brylcreem pumps, also a 1s. 9d. size with a wide-neck jar and a 1s. tube. A fact that cannot be made too widely known is that pumps are made to fit the 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. bottles. Among the manifold advantages of this preparation is that it keeps the hair in perfect condition. It is absolutely free from gum and never flakes.



There really could be no more appropriate gift for a man than a pair of Tenova self-supporting socks. With their aid, suspenders may be banished, as they keep themselves up. The small band at the top with Lastex yarn in it does the trick; there is no drag or tension. They are made in an attractive variety of patterns for daytime wear, in black for the evening, and white for tennis and cricket.



The first attribute of beauty is undoubtedly a clear complexion, and this may be obtained by the regular use of Larola specialities. Larola itself is a delicate skin tonic, and cleanses the pores of all waste products. Men consider that it is excellent for use after shaving. Too much cannot be said in favour of the soap, as it lathers freely and will counteract many of the ill-effects of hard water. There is a rouge and a lipstick, too, both of exalted merit. Every woman should ask her local chemist to give her a copy of "The Cult of Beauty"; it is particularly interesting.

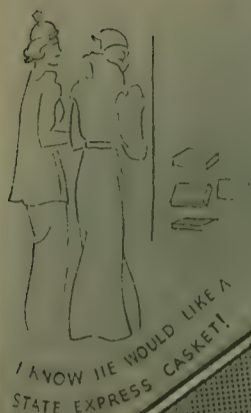


Many members of the Army, Navy and Air Force never let Christmas and the New Year go by without visiting Gieves, of 21, Old Bond Street, as there they find jewellery that is different for their friends and relations. Indeed, when it comes to a matter of cigarette cases they give them to themselves. Illustrated on this page is a 14-ct. gold and enamel International Code Flag brooch for £3 5s., a 14-ct. gold and pearl-set naval crown bar brooch for £3 10s., and a 14-ct. gold and enamel Royal Air Force brooch for £2 5s.

Toffee and sweetmeats that bear the name of Mackintosh are always greeted with enthusiasm by the young folk as well as the older members of the community. There is the Quality Street assortment; it contains eighteen delicious varieties of toffees and chocolates. Calling for mention, too, are the Christmas tins and novelties filled with such old favourites as Carnival, Chocolulu, and Chocolate toffee dessert. The utility containers include a teapot, a salad or bulb bowl, a fire-proof casserole and an "Old English" design biscuit casket. The intriguing series of papier-maché material models has two new members.



GIVE CIGARETTES
TO BE SURE—
STATE EXPRESS
TO BE CERTAIN

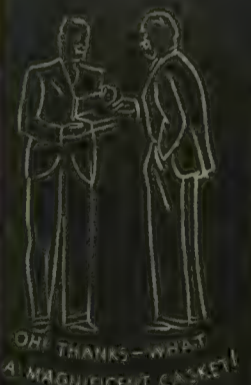


This Casket in Silver Plate with Blue
Lacquer decoration is one of a series
containing 50 to 150 Cigarettes, from
7/6 to 21/-

Realise how easy it is to please *all*
your friends this Christmas with a
gift of State Express Cigarettes in
handsome Presentation Caskets.
For, with so many delightful styles
to choose from—natural oak,
gleaming glass, chaste silver, elegant
lacquer—you can vary your choice
according to the taste of the recipient.
Remember, a gift of State Express
will say "Merry Christmas" for a
long time afterwards.

One of a series in the fashionable
"dull-finish" Black Lacquer on
Sterling Silver Plate. Containing 50
to 150 Cigarettes, 8/6 to 24/-

THERE IS A
STATE EXPRESS
GIFT TO SUIT
EVERY POCKET
2/6 TO 68/-



One of the Caskets in Natural Oak, contain-
ing 50 to 150 Cigarettes, from 4/6 to 14/9

STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES

ROYAL BIRDS OF THE AZTECS.

(Continued from page 990.)

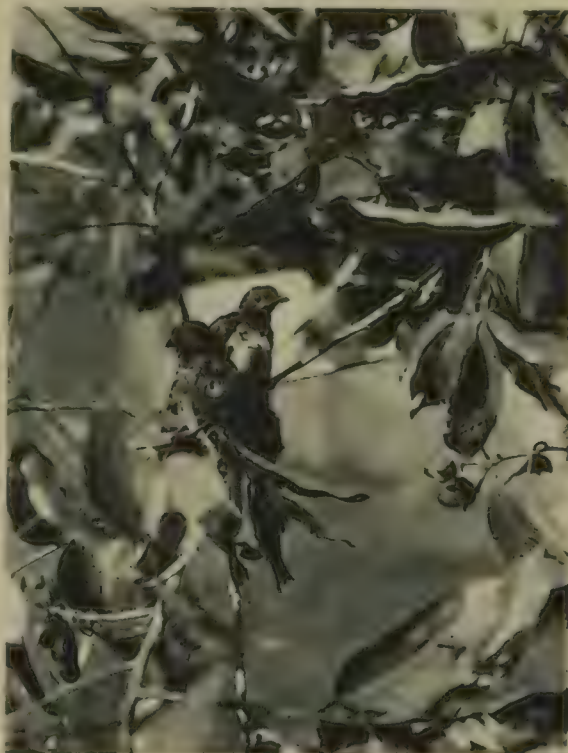
sound similar to steam being forced into a radiator on a cold winter morning. Throughout the early weeks of the nestlings' life, the mother bird continues to enter the nest at night to keep them warm. It is quite cool in the rain forests at night, with the temperature dropping as low as 55 degrees Fahrenheit. For this, however, the female is well equipped. Her plumes are generally two inches long, thick and heavy, and provide ample warmth for her young and herself.

Born without feathers, in eight days the nestlings are covered with a nest down of black and brown. There is no indication of their later beauty until the third week, when a small "V"-shaped region of green plumes opens on the neck behind the head. The wings grow quickly and are well formed for the characteristic short and powerful flight. By the fourth week the tail begins to sprout and several green feathers can be seen. The bird is now ready to fly in an emergency for a short distance, but if undisturbed will remain in the nest for five or six weeks. There are often such emergencies. During tempests that come rapidly from the Caribbean, giant trees fall, pulling down all and sundry nearby. Several species of cats and hawks are about, and snakes are not infrequent. Any of these things may compel the young birds to fly before they are fully developed.

We had over ten nests under observation, all from similar platforms, whither I would go daily, keeping exact records of any variations in behaviour, or noting from one nest what I did not observe at another. In one of my rounds I saw a small nestling "take off" for its first flight. Poised on the edge of the entrance, it gazed on the world where it would soon make its *début*. It stretched out its head, nervously moved its feet, and screwed about its neck to observe some point to which it could fly. Once it missed its goal, the young Quetzalica would find it hard to rise far off the ground, and somehow it sensed this danger. That seemed to be why it tried to be sure of its objective. The little bird then flapped its wings as if testing the mechanism. Then, decided on its goal, it took off into space and, striking the branch a little below where it had intended, caught its chin on it and by forceful flapping and pulling upward came to perch on a small branch. It then indulged in a stretch, practised since its early nestling days. First it stretched one wing out backwards as far as it would go, and then the leg on the same side. The wing being replaced, both wings were then raised overhead and the neck was extended, showing its absolute nakedness. Again the wings were returned to normal and then the opposite wing was stretched backward. This done, there was careful grooming to perform. Loose membrane about the sprouting plumes was scraped off with the beak. About this time the young bird heard its parent return, and, forgetting its self-reliance, became

again the squealing nestling. Measuring the distance it must fly, it fluttered its way laboriously back to get its share of food. This Quetzal idyll that I witnessed in one nest was perhaps the normal procedure, although the collapse of the dead tree or other dangers might cause the birds to take to the air more haphazardly.

Just at this stage of growth in the nestlings of the Quetzals we removed them from the nests. They were



YOUNG QUETZALS IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS IN HONDURAS : NEWLY-FLEDGED NESTLINGS IN AN AGUACATILLO-TREE.

Copyright Photograph by Dr. V. Wolfgang von Hagen.

placed in cages in the lower camp in the dry pine area. Here they had to become accustomed to change of food, lower altitude, and higher temperature. They were carefully trained to run and forage on the ground for exercise, as one wing had to be clipped. This was one step in their acclimatisation for the London Zoo. The adult birds presented a problem, as they seemed utterly bewildered by captivity, and their bodies (especially the females) seemed

abnormally heavy for the strength of their legs. When not perching on a branch within the cage, they floundered miserably on the floor. After measuring and photographing the parent birds, we set them free. We meant to concentrate for the present on the nestlings.

In three months the young Quetzals were quite matured. Much of the nestling plumage had been replaced with the adult's green-golden feathers. In their natural home they would have long since joined the larger birds, incessantly on the wing, looking for fruit-bearing trees. As the nesting season is a long one—June to October—many fruit-trees were exhausted by September. By the beginning of October a new phase enters their biology. This month begins a long rainy season. The whole of Honduras is daily inundated with severe storms of hurricane proportions. Known locally as *Chubascos*, the storms arise in the Caribbean, and the rain forests high in the Cordilleras receive severe buffetings by rain and wind and occasionally hail-storms. The Quetzals flee from this habitat during these months. The food there is almost exhausted and they come down to lower levels, between 3500 and 4000 ft., where the rain is less severe and trees are coming into fruit. The first week of October ends the nesting season, and even nestlings found on Oct. 6 seemed to have speeded up their development so as to be able to leave with their parents when the *Chubascos* came. Returning to their traditional and gloomy haunts in February, they settle themselves once more to begin anew the yearly cycle. In May or June begins the mating season, and, if one is present to witness it, one will be regaled by the pyrotechnics of the males careening about in a kaleidoscope of colour to catch the willing eye of their more sombre females.

And as we saw them, so, too, must the ancient people of the Americas have known them. Every phase of their natural history must have been observed by those primitive races whose lives were spent in the same jungle with the Quetzal. We know nothing of the early stages in the deification of the Quetzal. Who first saw the bird in its native haunts and thought it an apparition of the gods is not known. Some time during the first millennium before Christ there appeared a most interesting personage whose name was Quetzalcoatl, the Plumed Serpent. His name, drawn from the golden-green trogon, "Quetzal," and the snake, "coatl," thereafter caused the bird to be more or less coalesced with the personality of this culture hero of the Americas. Whether he be regarded as Toltec or belonging to some earlier civilisation, most authorities seem certain that Quetzalcoatl, before he was a god, was a man. By the legends of his people he is credited with teaching them arts and crafts, government, priestly ritual, and various barbaric liturgies. He seems to have adopted Quetzal plumes for his magnificent crowns, which later seemed part of the pictorial representation of the Plumed Serpent. He is usually depicted as tall, fair-skinned heavy-bearded, with a curious head-gear from which flow the long golden tail-pendants of the Quetzal. As the

[Continued overleaf.]



By Appointment

Fine Chinese Works of Art

Expert Valuations for all purposes

SPINK & SON, LTD.

5, 6 & 7, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
LONDON, S.W.1
Tel.: Whitehall 5275 (5 lines) Cables: SPINK, London

Established 1772



Height 5 ins.

TEA-POT IN TRANSLUCENT JADE

Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644.

Carved in raised characters with the following inscription—

"The purple hall can hold a thousand officials;
The green pines have interlacing branches.
The briskly burning incense emits fragrance;
There is a chill in the air along the main road to Sheng.

Pearls in the forms of strange animals are strung together;
The lucky birds flock by the dew pond.
A thousand trees are in full bloom in the palace courtyard;
I stand alone before the tower of the carved Phoenix.
By Chi-ch'ang." (Flourished A.D. 1555-1636).

Ready for anything in half-an-hour

DINNER JACKETS

TAILORED IN ADVANCE

FOR 4½ & 6 GUINEAS



WHEN you're pressed for time, remember that Austin Reed's are ready with clothes that have been tailored in advance to fit you perfectly. Some of the most highly-paid tailors in the country have been working on our dress clothes, and you will quickly notice the evidence of their skill. You will notice how a sure sense of style has guided the cutting; how every detail of the finish has been given the unhurried care that is one of the essentials of good tailoring. Call in this week and judge for yourself.

DINNER JACKETS

4½ & 6 GNS.

DOUBLE-BREADED
DINNER JACKETS 5 GUINEAS

DRESS COAT 7 GUINEAS

DRESS TROUSERS £2.5.0

WHITE WAISTCOATS
10/6 TO 21/-

BLACK WAISTCOATS
£1.10.0

AUSTIN REED

OF REGENT STREET

103-113 REGENT STREET, W.1 • 13 FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.3 • 77 CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2

Continued from page 1026.]

genius of architecture, he is said to have developed a *motif*—the Plumed Serpent found on many of the magnificent structures in the New World, from Teotihuacan, near Mexico City, down through the Peten, Yucatan, into Honduras. The great balustrades formed by the open-mouthed, full-fanged serpent's head, with the reptile's elongated scales, are a literal rendering of the Quetzal's tail, which became the conventional *motif* of later-day indigenous American decoration.

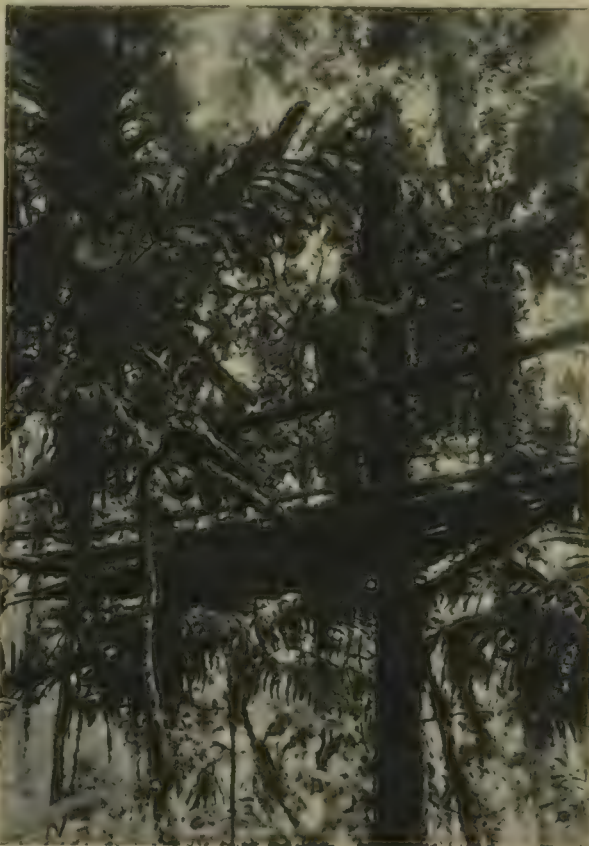
After the deification of Quetzalcoatl, the golden-green trogon became more than the sacred bird; it became the very symbol of the Culture Hero who gave his people all the comforts they enjoyed. Kings and high priests adopted Quetzal plumes for decorations, so that Quetzal feathers came to be valued more than gold. To the common folk, so closely were Quetzal plumes associated with the hierarchies of State and religion that the bird could not be considered apart from these august bodies. On the assumption of power by the Aztecs, who lorded it over all Mexico and most of Central America, Quetzal plumes became an article of tribute.

The ruder tribes of the Guatemalan hinterland and Honduras were forced to yield tribute yearly in the form of Quetzal plumes. So that the bird should not become scarce through the incessant demand of Aztec nobles for this badge of divinity, strict laws were passed for its conservation. The Quetzal was not to be killed but caught alive and the tail-pendants taken from the male, after which it was to be set free. How this was accomplished is stated by Francisco Hernandez, one of the most accurate of the Spanish chroniclers and himself a distinguished naturalist. According to Hernandez, fowling betook themselves to the montana and hid in small "ranchos," first scattering up and down boiled Indian wheat, and thrusting into the ground many rods besmeared with bird-lime. Quetzals became entangled and were then captured by the Indians. Knowing by instinct their rich equipment, they did not struggle but allowed themselves to be taken. The only thing wrong with this Aztec idyll is that the Quetzal does not forage for food on the ground.

In whatever manner the birds were caught, great precautions were obviously taken that the bird should not be injured or killed. An infraction of this law brought death to those concerned. The feathers, when collected, belonged to the Emperor in Mexico. Courtiers handed down the plumes as rare heirlooms, for their rich hues did not fade. Only the male's tail-feathers were desired for tribute, for one sees in Mexican tribute records bundles of tail-pendants bound up with the name of the town making the contribution. The artist has drawn in hieroglyphics the long tail-feathers bound together with a symbol of the quantity received.

In Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) royal weavers made the feathers into crowns for the King and nobility for festivals of peace and the barbaric panoplies of war. Arrayed thus for battle, with Quetzal plumes shimmering from the Emperor's crown, the Aztecs plunged into action under the regis of the "god of the air."

Besides feathers of other birds that came to Mexico as tribute from vassal States, there were moulted plumes from birds in captivity. In the royal residence at Iztapalapan, as in Tenochtitlan itself, the Aztecs maintained great aviaries. The most noteworthy was Montezuma's aviary, attached to his palace in the gardens of Chapultepec ("Mount of the Grasshopper"). Here, according to the chroniclers, great tracts of land were laid out for thousands of wild birds brought from every part of the Aztec empire. Scarlet cardinals, golden pheasants, parrots, were but the ornithological high lights in the vast concourse of



EXAMINING A QUETZAL'S NEST IN ITS NATURAL HABITAT IN THE FORESTS OF HONDURAS: DR. VON HAGEN ON AN OBSERVATION-PLATFORM BUILT FOR STUDYING THE BIRD'S NESTING HABITS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNG.

Copyright Photograph by Dr. V. Wolfgang von Hagen.

birds that flew within this great enclosure. Three hundred attendants cared for the birds. During the moulting season the feathers were collected and given to royal weavers to conceive the brilliantly picturesque feather-weavings which so delighted the Conquistadores.

Associated with the highest attainment of Mexican culture, the Quetzal also became connected with its downfall. For, as an intimate part of the personality of Quetzalcoatl, it inadvertently paved the way for the Spanish conquest. Some time in his personal history, this god fell foul of other divinities. The cause of the conflict is uncertain, but certain it is that Quetzalcoatl was forced to go into exile. He journeyed to the coast in a sort of triumphant tour, and along the route the grateful people erected superb edifices in his honour. For, according to the Quetzalcoatl legend, when he was on earth the corn, which he introduced, grew by itself, the ears developing to the size of a man. Cotton cultivated itself and man did not even have to dye it, for the boll blossomed in a motley hue of colour. The air in Quetzalcoatl's time was filled with rare perfume and singing birds. Peace was established and the halcyon days continued unabated. The idea of the myth is not new and recalls the Garden of Eden. To the people of Mexico it was the "Golden Age of Anahuac." When the god was exiled, seemingly all this came to an end. Quetzalcoatl went toward the Mexican Gulf, at that part, perhaps, which we know to-day as Vera Cruz. He promised that at some distant day, in the month of *Ce Acatl*, he would return. Thus he departed in a small vessel made from serpent skins toward the fabled land of Tlapallan, the Valhalla of the Aztecs.

In 1521, during the reign of Montezuma, the Spaniards appeared, led by Cortez. Previous to their coming, supernatural phenomena had been observed in Mexico, a presage of some disaster. The great lake of Tezcuco had become violently agitated; one of the towers of the temples took fire; comets filled the skies, and the priests so interpreted the phenomena that the people expected the return of Quetzalcoatl. This remarkable tradition prepared the way for the future success of the Spaniards. There is little doubt that, without the myth of Quetzalcoatl's return, Cortez would never have gained his first foothold. Montezuma, viewing all these phenomena as presaging his downfall, adopted a vacillating policy towards the strangers. They were, after all, "fair-skinned," black-bearded, and they came from the East, bearing such curious accoutrements as cannons, ships, and horses; and the superficial resemblance, in addition to the superstition then rife, was enough to allow the Spaniards to begin their onslaughts without great opposition. When, however, the ruling caste and the people discovered that Cortez was not Quetzalcoatl nor his son, it was too late, for the riches of the kingdom of Mexico were known, and the myrmidons of a king mightier than the apparition of the Plumed Serpent were uprooting the culture of the Americas. (See footnote on page 993.)

BENTLEY
The Silent Sports Car



Old Mill at Horner

BENTLEY MOTORS (1931) LTD. 16, CONDUIT ST. LONDON, W.1. TEL: MAYFAIR 4412

MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

MONTE CARLO CALENDAR

WINTER SEASON 1937-38

SOCIAL EVENTS: Hotel de Paris—opening Gala, December 20; INTERNATIONAL SPORTING CLUB—OPENING OF THE SEASON, December 22; Christmas Gala, December 24; New Year's Gala, December 31; International Bridge Tournament, during January; Monaco National Fête, January 17.

SPORT: Monte Carlo Country Club (Tennis) Club Championships, January 24-30; INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (Butler Trophy and Beaumont Cup), February 28-March 6; Easter Tournament, April 18-24; Monte Carlo Golf Club—Windsor Challenge Cup, February 12; Sporting Club Cup, February 19; Bystander Mixed Foursomes, March 17; MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY, January 29.

MUSIC and THEATRE: Concerts (conducted by Bruno WALTER)—Recitals by KREISLER, CORTOT, THIBAUD and BRAILOWSKY; Wagner Festival; Opera—Season opens with WAGNER'S "RING," in German, by Bayreuth Opera Company, under Franz von Hoesslin, January 22; "Tristan and Isolde," January 29; Creation "Andersen's Tales," (Grieg Music) February 27; Comedy and Operetta Season, December 18-January 24; SACHA GUITRY, January 20; Comédie Française—official performances during February.

There are no better Hotels in the world than the HOTEL DE PARIS and the HOTEL HERMITAGE at Monte Carlo—and their prices are not at all exorbitant. There are other good Hotels there—both large and small—full particulars of which can be obtained from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Limited, and all Travel Agencies.



NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

BY EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

EGYPT—AND THE NILE.

IT is one of the disadvantages of travelling widely that one tends to find great similarities between certain places; so much so, sometimes, that the joy of a first visit to a country is greatly tempered in this manner. There is, however, not the slightest fear of such being the case with regard to Egypt. Wherever you may have roamed, and whatever you may have seen, you are sure to find Egypt entirely different something in a class by itself. Nor is this to be wondered at, for there, in the ages when the folk of the British Isles were wandering as nomads over untiled plains and primæval forests in search of food, the people of Egypt were building cities, practising arts and crafts, and founding a civilisation which was to endure for thousands of years.

Egypt makes a very strong appeal to the visitor from the West, for it has glories of architecture unrivalled in size and setting, and unmatched in design. There are mystery buildings, like the great Pyramids. There is the vast desert, with its colouring of magic at sunset and at dawn, and through which the Nile flows to the sea between banks here of lofty rock, there palm-lined, or again through sandy stretches crowded with myriads of water-fowl, by picturesque villages

where peasant life runs placidly enough and types persist from the time of the Pharaohs—and by giant memorials in stone of the stirring past.

Then there is Cairo, a city where not only the East and the West meet, but also the old and the new. In its eastern half, with its quaint, narrow, winding and arched streets and houses built around an open courtyard, with windows shaded with projecting cornices of graceful woodwork, stands the famous citadel, one of the largest in the world,

built by the great Saladin in the year 1166, the big square tower of which is almost the equal in size of the keep of the Tower of London. In this, the Arab quarter, also are



THE PLACID AND MAJESTIC NILE: A FINE VIEW OF THE RIVER AT ASSUAN, WITH THE BANKS BOUNDED BY SANDSTONE HILLS, AND ROCKY ISLETS DIVIDING THE STREAM.



MODERN EGYPT: SOLIMAN PASHA SQUARE AT CAIRO—AND THE CITY'S HANDSOME TREE-LINED STREETS.—[Photograph by Egypt Travel Bureau]



ANCIENT EGYPT: THE TEMPLE OF KHNUM AT ESNEH—ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S MYRIAD RELICS OF THE PAST.

the mosques of Sultan Hasan, El Hasanen, which holds relics of Hasan and Hosain, the grandsons of the Prophet, and Tulun, dating from 879 A.D., and the oldest mosque in Cairo. Here, too, is the famous University of El Azhar, dating from the tenth century, to which Moslem students still resort from all parts of the world.

The Cairo of the western half is quite another city, however, with fine broad thoroughfares and spacious squares, splendid public buildings, and gardens and magnificent hotels, one of which, Shepherd's, is, without a doubt, one of the best-known in the world. All that one can wish for in the guise of sport and amusement is at one's command in Cairo, and it has a social life that is one of the brightest imaginable in the best sense of the word. There is also the extraordinary thrill one has in watching the amazing blend of East and West in the streets, and of knowing that half an hour's run by car from the centre of the city will bring you to the edge of the great desert, to the Pyramids, to the inscrutable Sphinx!

If it is your first visit to Egypt you will be tempted to linger long in Cairo, for the climate is as inviting as the place, but Egypt is also the land of the Nile, and you will do well to take a trip up this most fascinating river on board one of Cook's Nile steamers, acknowledged to be the most luxurious of their kind in the world, and see the ancient city of Abydos, with its Temple of Seti I.; and the beautifully preserved Temple of Dendera, with its portrait of

Cleopatra. Near Luxor are the marvels of Thebes—the Temple of Luxor, one of its greatest monuments; the avenues of sphinxes and Rams, the great Temple of Amon Ra, which fourteen Pharaohs helped to build; the lovely terrace temple of Queen Hatshepsut, the tomb of Tutankhamen, and, in the Valley of the Queens, the tomb of Nefertari, the consort of Rameses II. Luxor is a very pleasant spot in which to stay, and take your fill of Egypt's treasures of the past. It has a climate that is exhilarating, splendid hotels, and a most entertaining social life.

Gifts by REVELATION



Model R.140—20" 82/6
in Leather Fabric
R.150 in Real Morocco Leather, £6

REVELATION WEEK-ENDER WITH CHIC-PAK LUXURY FITTINGS—for powders, creams and lotions—non-spill tops in a rich shade of ivory, all mounted on a lift-out stand. This exquisite light-weight Revelation (in Navy or Nigger) has of course that well-known Revelation feature of easy closing and expansion for after-thoughts.

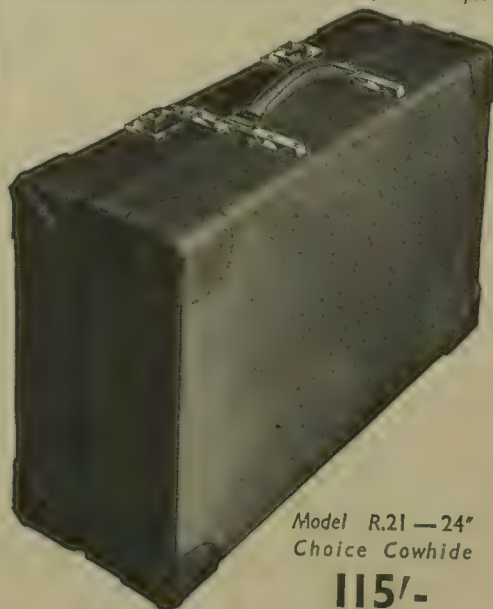
REVELATION SUITCASE

Built to last—light in weight—ultra smart. It adjusts itself always—to the exact size you want, whether for a week-end, week or month.

All Revelations in Leather or Vulcanised Fibre are

GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Rawhide, from 117/6; Cowhide, from 80/-; Vulcanised Fibre, from 40/-; Fibre, from 10/6.



Model R.21—24" Choice Cowhide 115/-



from 63/-

REV-ROBE

The Travel Wardrobe hardly larger than a hatbox.

12 DRESSES FOLDED and PACKED in 3 MINUTES...

all folded in one operation into a case hardly larger than a hatbox... without a scrap of tissue paper and with no pressing out afterwards. A miracle of efficiency and simplicity.

Vulcanised Fibre, 63/-; Fabric, bound leather 75/- Same for 10 dresses with lingerie tray, 90/-; Cowhide, £6-15-0; Rawhide, £8-5-0.

Size 23 x 19 x 9 ins.

AT ALL STORES & LUGGAGE DEALERS

and
REVELATION SUITCASE CO., LTD., 170 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.
(Agents for Revelation Supplies Ltd.)



£
now buys over
21 Swiss
francs

Photo: F. Schneider

INFORMATION: Swiss Federal Railways and State Travel Bureau,
11-B Regent St., S.W.1, Railway Continental Enquiry Offices & Travel Agents.

SWITZERLAND

Best value in Winter Sports

**The exchange is favourable
and prices are very reasonable.**

Inexpensive Travel, direct rail and air services, no formalities with money. Excellent Ski "Schools"—Best Ski terrain.

- **BERNE**—The Charming Capital. Break the journey to the Oberland there.
- **BERNESE OBERLAND**—Famous Winter Sports Region. Mountain railways and funiculars issue sport season tickets at reduced rates for all resorts as Adelboden, Beatenberg, Griesalp, Grimmelalp, Grindelwald, Gstaad, Gsteig, Jungfrauoch, Kl. Scheidegg, Kandersteg, Lauterbrunnen, Lenk, Mürren, Rosenlauri, Saanenmoser, Schwarzwaldalp, Wengen, Wengernalp, Zweisimmen.
- **GRISONS**—A paradise for downhill ski-running from December till April. Easy to reach by rail and air. Finest mountain railway service. Cheap Season Tickets. A host of delightful winter sports centres, including AROSA (6000 ft.), DAVOS (5200 ft.), ST. MORITZ (6000 ft.), KLOSTERS (4000ft.), LENZERHEIDE (5000 ft.), PONTRESINA (6000 ft.), cater for every pocket. Swiss Ski Schools. International Contests in all Winter Sports.
- **VAUDOIS ALPS & JURA**—VILLARS—CHESIERES—BRETAYE 4300 ft.—6600 ft. 10 hrs. sun—Elec. Rlys.—Ski Funis—Ski & Skating Schools—Curling. ST. CERGUE 3600 ft. 10 hrs. sun. Elec. Rly. to La Givrine.
- **VALAIS ALPS**—Region of sunshine and the big peaks. Champéry 3450 ft., Finhaut 4060 ft., Verbier 5000 ft., Crans s. Siere 5000 ft., Montana 5000 ft., Zermatt 5320 ft., Münster 4450 ft.
- **CENTRAL SWITZERLAND**—Very accessible. ENGELBERG 3450 ft., ANDERMATT 4740 ft., RIGI 4700 ft.
- Travel on the comfortable, heated Swiss Postal Motors.

Strange "COIN OF THE REALM"

V.

by Rolling Stone



Money talks! From Clapham Junction to Timbuctoo . . . Lords or Commons . . . not one in a thousand will quarrel with that dictum. But who ever heard of it talking through its hat? Harry Tate broadcasting on Motoring or Colonel Blimp on Foreign Policy . . . Yes, but money—NO! fantastic!

That's what I would have said before I set off on a trip through Malaya last December. But then I came across Money "talking through its hat"—literally. In some localities, I found, small pewter hats about three inches square pass as currency.

One hat buys a bushel of rice . . . two a new dress for the wife . . . Quaint, isn't it? That's one of the attractions of globe-trotting . . . grotesque sight here, outlandish rite there—and back they come, winging through your memory, adding colour to your yarns when talk drifts lazily through the cigar haze over the nuts and wine.

So they must have come winging through Kipling's when he sang "East is East and West is West" . . . for in those exotic lands East of Suez the traveller finds a world far removed from the normal round of civilised life.

India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Java, Bali—exciting countries these, of strange peoples in strange garbs . . . of customs whose origins lie rooted far back in the dim, dusty attics of time . . . where in the course of a few weeks you may travel through thousands of years of history.

Any office of Cooks will gladly give you a copy of their handbook of World Travel—"WINTER SUNSHINE OVERSEAS"—which contains particulars of tours and round voyages to the East at greatly reduced fares.

See the World through
COOKS

THOS. COOK & SON LTD., Berkeley Street, London, W.1.

Over 350 Offices throughout the World.

WEST AFRICA

The romance of this corner of a great continent cannot be appreciated through a book. We invite you to see the *real* West Africa for yourself this winter in one of our mail liners bound upon her ordinary business. The voyage will take you 39 days and the minimum first-class fare is £72. Write for Brochure "Tours to West Africa."



ELDER DEMPSTER
LINES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: COLONIAL HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, 2

LONDON PASSENGER OFFICE: 8, Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
(Whitehall 7674 and 7675.)

Or Travel Agents

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER

ROLLS-ROYCE engines have again demonstrated to the world that they are unbeatable for speed and reliability. They do indeed keep the British flag flying. George Eyston, the old Cambridge rowing Blue, also deserves the thanks of the nation for his courage and determination in putting up on his Rolls-Royce-engined "Thunderbolt" the land-speed record to 312.20 miles per hour for the measured one kilometre and over the one mile at 311.42 m.p.h. Sir Malcolm Campbell's record, also made on a Rolls-Royce-engined car, was 301.129 m.p.h. in 1935. As readers may know, short-distance speed records have to be run both up and down the course, the mean average time being the official record to determine the speed. Eyston took 7.32 secs. (305.59 m.p.h.)



WITH THE TWO HUMBER PULLMAN LIMOUSINES INTENDED FOR HIS OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE USE IN INDIA: LORD BRABOURNE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH LADY BRABOURNE BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bengal, who sailed recently to take up his new appointment in succession to Sir John Anderson, purchased from Messrs. Rootes, of Piccadilly, two Humber Pullman limousines for his official and private use in India.

for his northward run and 7.01 secs. for his southern one over the kilometre, so his actual maximum speed over that distance was 319.11 m.p.h., a pace never before made on a wheeled vehicle on land. The average time being 7.165 secs. gave the record speed for the kilometre as being 312.20 m.p.h. For the mile, the north run was made in 11.79 secs. (305.34 m.p.h.), and the south one in 11.33 secs. (317.74 m.p.h.), or an average of 11.56 secs., equal to 311.42 m.p.h.

The oil-pump circulated the Wakefield Patent Castrol at the rate of eight gallons per minute to cool and lubricate the engines, and, in developing nearly 6000 h.p., the Rolls-Royce motors consumed about eight gallons of B.P. Ethyl

in less than a minute. Centrifugal force also increased the diameter of the Dunlop tyres used on the six-wheeler by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches as they revolved 42 times per second. It is almost incredible that these tyres stood up to such a strain, and speaks eloquently for their masterly design and production in the mills at Fort Dunlop, near Birmingham. "Thunderbolt" is 36 ft. long and weighs 7 tons, so the six wheels had some weight to carry at that terrific speed as the car sped down the thirteen miles' course with its 300-ft.-wide track, which had a broad, black oil line, 18 in. wide, down its centre to aid the driver to keep on the course. No wonder the Dunlop wheels and tyres were changed on each run up or down the course for safety's sake, as treads

were bound to be very thin or the centrifugal force would have flung them off the wheels. Dunlops are the master tyres of the world, as proved by their wonderful performance.

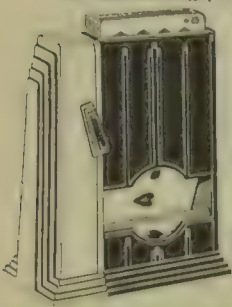


SPECIALLY DESIGNED COACHWORK ON THE 4½-LITRE BENTLEY CHASSIS: A SPORTS SALOON BUILT ON SEMI-SQUARE LINES WITH CHAMFERED EDGES TO THE ROOF-PILLARS, BOOT AND WINGS, AS SUPPLIED BY JACK BARCLAY, OF GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

Christmas should bring presents to most people, and motorists are best pleased if they receive one of the gift K.L.G. sparking-plug cases for their cars, as they are moderate in price and are quite handsome-looking affairs. Another useful and much-appreciated gift is a 4s. 6d. tin of the Thrupp and Maberly cellulose polish. This liquid preparation is non-greasy and non-abrasive. It was developed by Messrs. Thrupp and Maberly Ltd., the well-known specialist coachmakers, because their customers wished to know how their own carriages could be kept in the brilliant state of polish in which they received them as new. So the Thrupp and Maberly cellulose polish was made available to the public instead of being kept as a hush-hush house secret. It is exceptionally easy to apply, calling for a minimum of rubbing, and its use ensures a lasting, mirror-like glass finish, at the same time acting as a preservative for the cellulose paintwork.

The Perfect Gift
FOR THE PERSON WHO
HAS 'EVERYTHING'—
fascinatingly different

Here's a Gift that is definitely unique and will appeal to all card players. MASTER SHUFFLER automatically shuffles cards... makes hands more exciting... games more enjoyable. A fascinatingly different Gift—just the thing for the person who has 'everything'! Fully automatic—it needs no winding and cannot go wrong!



Beautifully moulded from plastic material in Ivory and Black. Rubber feet. Height, 7 ins., width, 6 ins. PACKED IN ATTRACTIVE GIFT BOX. Price not valid in I.E.S. or Overseas **21/-**

MASTER
SHUFFLER

From all good Stores, Fancy Goods Dealers, Stationers and Jewellers. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write to PADGETT & BRAHAM, Ltd., 53 & 55 Beak Street, London, W.1.

BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS

If you wish to inspect the finest approval selections of RARE BRITISH COLONIALS you must write to the cheapest dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities:—

T. ALLEN,
FRINTON-ON-SEA,
ESSEX

Better than Sweets

A.C. BRAND

ELVAS PLUMS

Give a box this Xmas



Mürren

5413 ft (Switzerland)

Highest resort in the Bernese Oberland. "The centre where you learn to ski." Also excellent for skating

NEW! SKI-LIFT TO THE SCHILTGRAT

The Kandahar grounds, an undulating paradise of powder-snow ski-fields, are open via the ski-lift to every beginner

INFORMATION: Official Inquiry Office, Mürren (Switzerland)

ROYAL COPENHAGEN

PORCELAIN



Write for new brochure

6 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

FIELD'S PHILATELIC VOUCHERS
WILL SOLVE THE
CHRISTMAS GIFT PROBLEM.

Messrs. David Field, Ltd., have prepared special vouchers at 10/- each, post free, which are exchangeable within six months, for anything to the value of 10/- from

THE FINEST STOCK OF STAMPS
AND PHILATELIC ACCESSORIES.

By giving these vouchers, you are ensuring that the recipient will obtain exactly what he wants, thereby making the gift all the more acceptable.

DAVID FIELD LTD.

7, VIGO ST., REGENT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

(REG. 0918)

When ordering ask for a complimentary copy of the "West End Philatelist." Subscription for the year, twelve issues, 2/6



BRITISH
For information on all
matters relating to travel attractions, motor-
ing, agriculture, mining and trade—you are
invited to write for illustrated booklets, &c. to
THE MALAYAN INFORMATION AGENCY
Malaya House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

MALAYA



By Appointment

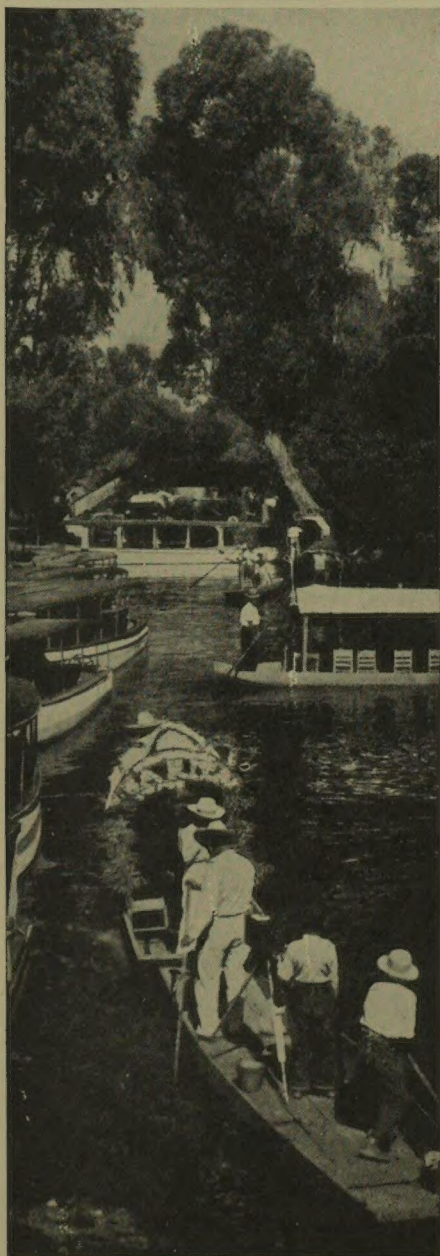


Chinese wooden figure of Kwanyin, Goddess of Mercy, with green and red lacquer. Ming Dynasty 1368-1644 A.D. Price £30.

Special
Display
of
Carefully
Chosen,
Inexpensive
Christmas
Presents, Many
Ranging From
£1—£5.

JOHN SPARKS

128, Mount Street, LONDON, W.1



Xochimilco, famous beauty spot near Mexico City

Cruise to Sunshine!

West Indies Mexico Florida

"LACONIA"

(20,000 tons)

sails

again

JAN. 24

for a

seven

weeks'

cruise

from

95 gns.

"Laconia" Spring Cruise
MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC
Mar. 19. 31 days from 53 gns.

Apply for folder to local agent
or Cunard White Star, Ltd.,
Liverpool, London.

Cunard White Star

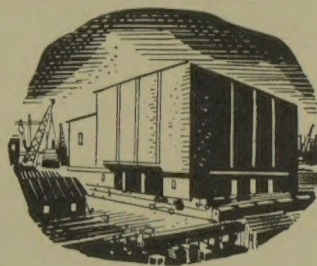
What everyone should know about Chilled Beef



THE rearing and fattening of live stock for meat production is the most important branch of the farming industry in Argentina. Since 1816 pedigree cattle have been imported from Europe, and especially Great Britain, to be crossed with native cattle with a view to improving the strain.

The excellent natural pasturage of the Argentine *pampas*, aided by the temperate climate and the regular rainfall, provides magnificent feeding grounds for cattle.

Since 1883, when the system of cold storage was perfected, refrigerated beef has been exported to Europe from the Argentine and the methods employed to deal with the meat in the *frigorificos*, as the freezing plants are called, are a model of scientific cleanliness and precision. The most rigid laws of inspection are in force throughout the process. The refrigerating industry in Argentina has reached such a degree of perfection during the last few years that it has



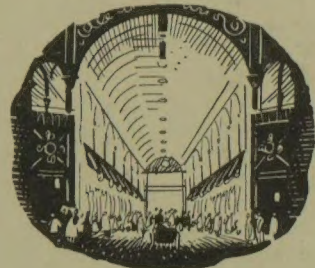
become possible to abandon the freezing process, the beef being now merely chilled.

The process of chilling is such that beef subjected to it closely resembles that which is newly killed. A moderate degree of cold (31°-32° Fahrenheit) is employed for the preservation of the beef during its journey from the Argentine to the markets of the United Kingdom—in all about 20 days.

This makes it possible to retain in the meat all the food value, flavour and tenderness so that chilled beef is to all intents and purposes indistinguishable from fresh meat which has invariably to be kept in cold storage until sold.

At Smithfield market in London, the greatest meat market in the world, about 75% of the beef is chilled beef. In 1936, 356,966 tons of beef were exported to the United Kingdom from the Argentine.

These facts are impressive but the real test is to sample chilled beef. Next time you are ordering a joint of beef ask for chilled beef and see how succulent and tender it is.



Ask your butcher for

CHILLED BEEF

ALWAYS IN PRIME CONDITION

CHRISTMAS BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 988).

W. R. Calvert, Illustrated by Winifred M. Thridgould (Hodder and Stoughton; 12s. 6d.).

My next section assigns the star parts on the rural stage to human beings rather than animals or plants, although, of course, they "walk on" incidentally. Two noteworthy books are illustrated, again with admirable wood-engravings, and once more both the artists are women. A distinguished novelist has developed a new, or at any rate uncommon, form of fiction, by describing a typical rural community rather than a few selected characters. The work in question, which is the Book Society's Christmas choice, is "PORTRAIT OF A VILLAGE." By Francis Brett Young. With Engravings on Wood by Joan Hassall (Heinemann; 8s. 6d.). Mr. Brett Young's village, "Monk's Norton," he explains, does not exist outside his imagination, and its people are equally fictitious. The place seems to bear much the same relation to actuality as does Sir Hugh Walpole's Polchester. A pictorial end-paper map, called a "cuckoo's-eye view" of Monk's Norton locates it in Worcestershire. Somewhat akin to this last work, in spirit and treatment, and still more so on the pictorial side, is "COUNTRY MATTERS." Written and engraved by Clare Leighton (Gollancz; 10s. 6d.). This book likewise will please all lovers of the English countryside. Here the locality seems to be mainly the Chilterns, but incidental references to the East Coast make contact with a writer who has become the outstanding interpreter of East Anglian village life and humour. His new book, the latest in a memorable series, is "MARSHLAND ECHOES." By S. L. Bensusan. With Introduction by Lord Noel Buxton and Illustrations by Betty Aylmer (Routledge; 10s. 6d.). "In this," writes the author, "my eighth volume of Essex tales, if two or three novels are not included, I have abandoned sketches for short stories. They are grave and gay." Certain incidents suggest a revival of smuggling on modern lines. Lord Noel Buxton says of the book generally: "It may well be that these accounts of life in rural Essex will become an historical record of high importance. . . . His stories make me feel proud of my fellow East Anglians, and glad to be one of them." To the same genre of books, revealing the human side of rural England, belongs an illustrated edition of a classic—"HODGE AND HIS MASTERS." By Richard Jefferies. Revised by Henry Williamson, with a Foreword (Methuen; 7s. 6d.). Modern picturesque topography is admirably exemplified in "THE GREEN HILLS OF ENGLAND." By R. A. J. Walling. Illustrated (Blackie; 7s. 6d.). Here the reader is conducted by a genial cicerone, familiar with the humours of the village inn, through secluded byways

of the south country and further north to the Cotswolds, the Forest of Dean, and the hills of Malvern and Shropshire.

Peripatetic phases of rural life are strikingly pictured in two large quartos of the album type, accompanied by interesting letterpress, entitled respectively "CIRCUS." Written and Illustrated by Bertha Bennet Burleigh (Collins; 15s.); and "CARAVAN." Written and Illustrated by Edward Seago (Collins; 12s. 6d.). Miss Bennet Burleigh, whose illustration work was much admired by Rudyard Kipling, portrays every aspect of circus life, from performing animals to clowns, acrobats, jugglers, tight-rope walkers and marionettes. Mr. Edward Seago's drawings and description of the Romany world claim topical interest in relation to the banning of gipsies from Epsom Downs, where there had long been held a big Romany gathering during Derby Week. He has also illustrated, in colour, one of the finest books produced this season—"THE COUNTRY SCENE." In Poems by John Masefield and Pictures by Edward Seago (Collins; £3 3s.; limited edition, £10 10s.). A separate notice of this beautiful volume will appear in our next number, with two coloured reproductions from it. Both the Poet Laureate and the painter are ideal interpreters of the English countryside.

In the realm of pictorial humour nothing could be more popular or amusing than a famous cartoonist's autobiography, illustrated in his own inimitable style—namely, "H. M. BATEMAN." By Himself (Collins; 10s. 6d.). It is sufficient, I think, simply to name this book to intimate the richness of its allurements! Another hilarious production, in a mock-historical vein, with a savour of insolence recalling Crosland's "Wild Irishman" and "Unspeakable Scot" with a dash of "1066 and All That," bears the title "HOW TO BE FAMOUS"; or, the Great in a Nutshell. By Theodora Benson and Betty Askwith. Nicholas Bentley drew the pictures (Gollancz; 6s.). Here I must break off, for lack of space. My Christmas tale of books is only half-told, and, as I anticipated, must be "continued in our next." C. E. B.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
AT THE QUEEN'S.

IT is doubtful if there can ever have been a more delightful production of Sheridan's masterpiece. The *décor* by Motley catches the spirit of the play to a nicety; while Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's production is masterly. Mr. John Gielgud's Joseph Surface is a brilliant piece of work: the rogue oozes unctuousness and hypocrisy, and custom cannot stifle the theatrical effectiveness of the screen scene. Miss

Peggy Ashcroft is a radiant Lady Teazle, and her scenes with Sir Peter (an admirable performance by Mr. Leon Quartermaine) were a joy to watch. Miss Athene Seyler's Mrs. Candour, again, was a brilliant piece of work: she had but to roll her eyes to set the audience laughing. This is a production that must certainly not be missed by theatre-lovers.

"PEOPLE AT SEA," AT THE APOLLO.

A pleasure cruiser ravaged by fire, and in danger of sinking at any moment, is the unusual setting of Mr. J. B. Priestley's latest play. A dozen people, owing to the swamping of the last boat, have been stranded on the vessel, and the author sets out (somewhat in the manner of "The Admirable Crichton") to show the effect on their characters. There is, as was to have been expected, a deal of philosophising in this comedy, but there are an exciting touch of mutiny, a murder, and a couple of suicides to tickle the groundlings. There is a young lady (Miss Carla Lehmann) to provide the heart interest by falling in love with the fourth officer (Mr. Andrew Laurence). Mr. Edward Chapman is a bland professor from Oxford, who philosophises, partly because it is his profession, but mainly, one feels, from choice. It may be a sign of development that, at the end, he tears up the work of a lifetime. Mr. Macdonald Parke gives an amusing study of an American financier who becomes the ship's chef and discovers that cooking eggs and bacon is much more interesting than cooking balance-sheets. Mr. Martin Walker scores in another of those rôles in which he seems to specialise: a drunken author who becomes inebriated without shame, and is always good-humoured even in his cups. Marjorie Fielding played an elderly lady who, having brought seven children into the world, seemed to spend her time globe-trotting in order to avoid meeting them again. Mr. Carl Jaffe was pathetic as a storm-tossed waif: having no country, and consequently no passport, he was shipped, like cargo, from port to port, unable to obtain admission into any country. Miss Jean Muir, herself a film-star, gave an excellent performance as a falling film-star addicted to drugs, and hurrying to England from Hollywood before her reputation could reach there. Miss Vivienne Bennett was brilliant as a lady's maid seeking to obtain revenge for the oppression of her mistress by organising a mutiny. The quietness with which she planned to murder all the passengers and most of the crew was brilliant "theatre." The play has been perfectly cast, but perhaps the greatest acting success was made by Mr. Torin Thatcher as a ship's stoker who sees himself as a pirate king. The third act is rather too wordy, and there was so much "pairing-up" between the characters that there seemed great danger of the Oxford professor offering his hand to the elderly mother of seven.

WHO KNOCKED
OFF "ORLOFF"?

The "Orloff" diamond tells a tale
Of felony and crime.
Of course, to knock off "Orloff,"
Might be worth a spot of "time";
But I'm the law abiding sort,
Who sticks to Double Diamond Port.

It's still within the
law to buy a Port
which matches the
unrivalled beauty of
that famous Russian
gem. You just pay
6/6 a bottle—and
Messrs. Morgan
Brothers beg to state
that you MUST in-
sist on



DIXON'S
DOUBLE DIAMOND
PORT

Morgan Bros., 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3

WINTER CRUISES

By the

VOLTAIRE & VANDYCK

CHRISTMAS CRUISE

DEC. 20. "Vandyck" from Southampton to Madeira (for Christmas Eve festivities), Santa Cruz de la Palma, Las Palmas, Tenerife and back to Madeira for New Year's Eve celebrations. Returning to Southampton, Jan. 5.

16 days from 25 gns.

Passengers will have option of leaving steamer at Madeira on Dec. 24 and rejoining New Year's Day.

WEST INDIES CRUISE

FEB. 5. "Vandyck" from Southampton to Madeira, Barbados, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo), Kingston (Jamaica), Havana (Cuba), Miami, Bermuda, Ponta Delgada.

46 days from 80 gns.

MADEIRA SERVICE

T.S.S. "VOLTAIRE"

Regular fortnightly sailings during Spring, commencing February 2nd from Southampton to Lisbon and Madeira.

Homeward accommodation reserved.

Window or porthole in every room.

First class only.

For details of above apply:—

LAMPOR & HOLT LINE LTD.,

ROYAL LIVER BUILDING, LIVERPOOL 3, Tel. BANK 8850.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON E.C.3, Tel. ROYAL 5723.
64, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER 2, Tel. BLACKFRIARS 2806. OR TOURIST AGENTS

We may live without books,
What is knowledge but grieving?
We may live without hope,
What is hope but deceiving?
We may live without love,
What is passion but pining.
But where is the man who can
live without dining?

To the bachelor who
is always free
To the husband who
sometimes may be

For the simple occasion, as for the formal occasion, this fine Cherry Brandy must have a place on your sideboard. There are moments every week which call for just that simple celebration which only a glass will bring. It is then that you enjoy this rare spirit, into which the experience of two hundred years has gone. Would you not 'phone your wine merchant now for a bottle?

D'KUYPER
CHERRY
BRANDY
14, TRINITY SQ., LONDON, E.C.3

CORONATION STAMPS



of the BRITISH EMPIRE

A wonderful souvenir of an historic event, a safe investment as these stamps are already appreciating in value.

COMPLETE SET OF 202 STAMPS from Gt. Britain, the 45 Crown Colonies, Dominions, Newfoundland and Mandated Territories. **UNUSED** (Blocks of four .. £13/10/-)

202 stamps carefully selected and in fine condition, **POSTALLY USED** (Blocks of four .. £25)

135 stamps from the 45 Crown Colonies, unused 27/6. Ditto, Postally Used, in fine condition 47/6. We can guarantee delivery for all orders placed now.

Write for descriptive List and Order Forms for all the Coronation sets priced individually, mint and used. Also list of "1st day of issue" covers

H&A.WALLACE
94, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2. Phone: MAT 7992-3
For our reference please quote Advt. No. I.L.N. 82 Rytad

A most Entertaining Way!

Welcome Always ~ Keep it Handy

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

QUEEN'S SWEET • SPORTSMAN'S DRY

YOUR CISTERN IN THE ROOF

supplied by BAILEY'S "CALIBAN" RAM. Worked by falls of water as low as 3 feet given by running brooks. No running costs or attention.

SIR W. H. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Salford 5, Lancs.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

removed rapidly and for ever in one treatment by new Diathermic method. Genuinely guaranteed that hair never regrows. Special Home Treatment (not a depilatory), 10/-, sent post free any country.

LILLIAN GRANT,
Write, call or 'phone: Littre 24.72
76, rue de Rennes, 76.
Paris 8e, France.
Write only:—
18, River Way
Ewell, Surrey

CONTINENTAL HOTELS

AUSTRIA

Semmering—(3000 ft. a.s.l.) 1½ hours from Vienna. Suedbahn Hotel—The cntr. of Wntr. Sprts. Ptmrd. by H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor. Inside swm. pool.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Metropol Hotel "Zlata Husa." (Golden Goose)—Modern comfort, homelike, best food, centre of Eng.-speaking visitors and their friends.

FRANCE

Paris—Hotel Florida—Delight, homely atmosphere. Pension terms from 10/6. R. from 4/-, 12 boul. Malesherbes (Madeleine). Tel. Florically

Agay (Nr. St. Raphael)—Hotel des Roches Rouges—Facing sea. Large Park. Free bus service to Valescure Golf. Full pension terms fr. 11/- a day.

Beaulieu s/Mer—Bond's Hotel—between Nice and Monte Carlo—Full south. Magnificent Garden. Rooms with bath. Suites. Moderate Terms.

Beaulieu (A.M.)—The Royal—Full south. All comforts, facing sea. Large garden. Pension from 55 Frs. Summer Carlton Le Touquet.

Beaulieu s/Mer—Hotel Victoria—100 rooms full south. Sea View. Gard. Every comfort. Pens. 9 Sh. Same Director, Provençal, Villefranche s/Mer.

Cannes—Hotel des Anglais—Highest class, quiet residential hotel in large park. "Going to Cannes means staying at the Anglais."

Cannes—Hotel Grande Bretagne—quiet, sheltered, large sunny Park, motor service, casino, golf. Pen. terms from 12/6 and 15/-, or 4 Gns. and £5 weekly.

Cannes—Hotel Montfleury—Fl. sth. en. mod. Bth., tel. ea. rm. Lrge sec. pk. ovrlgk. Cannes & sea. 2 min. bus, tw'n & Cas. Max. of quiet. G. Tamme, Mgr. Dir.

Cannes—Hotel Regina—A fmly. Htl., cl. to sea & amusements. Opp. tenn. club; own pk., quiet. Evy. cmft., excit. csne. & svce. Diet if reqd. Lift. Garages.

Menton—Hotel des Anglais—A famous English hotel on sea front. Sunny and quiet. Prvte beach, free gar. Trms. from 4 Gns. per wk. Arrngmnts. for long stay.

Menton—Astoria Hotel—First-class. 200 rooms. 100 baths. English society. Close sea. Casino, tennis, croquet. Service Flats. Inclusive from 60 f.

Menton—Riviera Palace—200 rooms. Full South—unrivalled views. Park 15 acres. Tennis. Garage.

Menton—Hotel de Venise—Leading in quality and comfort. Central and sunny. Beautiful park. Noted cuisine. Tariff on application.

Monte Carlo—Le Grand Hotel—350 rooms. 280 baths. Entirely renovated 1934. Open all year.

Monte Carlo—The Mirabeau—A home away from home. Unrivalled situation. F. Schipper.

Monte Carlo—The Monte Carlo Palace—First-class up-to-date, facing Casino, sea-view, open all the year. Moderate terms.

Monte Carlo—Hotel Terminus Palace—1st class Sea-front. Facing Casino gardens. Weekly terms incl. tips & tax from 4 gns.; with private bath £5.

Monte Carlo—Hotel Royal—All comforts, full south, garden overlooking sea. Moderate rates.

Nice—Hotel D'Angleterre & Hotel Grande-Bretagne—200 rooms. 100 Baths. Special arrangement for Xmas from 12/- daily full board.

GERMANY

Baden-Baden—Bühlerhöhe—800 mt. (2,600 feet) Kurhaus and Sanatorium. Diets, Rest-cures. Pension from R.M. 11 upwards.

Garmisch—Bavarian Alps—Sonnenblehl—Golf Hotel, facing the Zugspitze. First-class family hotel. Excellent Cuisine.

Leipzig—Hotel Astoria—The latest and most perf. hotel bldg. Select home of Intern. Soc. and Arist'cy. Man. by M. Hartung, Coun. of Com.

GERMANY—(Continued)

Wiesbaden—Hotel Schwarzer Bock—1st-class family hotel. 300 beds. Medicinal Bath in hotel. Golf. Tennis. Garage. Pension from Marks 9.

Wiesbaden—Hotel Nassauer Hof—World renowned. Finest pos. opposite Park and Opera. Wiesbaden Springs. Patd by best Brit. Soc. Pen. from 12 Mk.

SWITZERLAND

Adelboden—B.O. 4500 f.—Adler Hotel and Kursaal—Well known, well managed, own band. Weekly terms, all in from £5.2.0.

Davos-Dorf—Sport Hotel Montana—Exl. Hotel. Ctrl. pos. Next stn. Fil. S. Modern 1937. All r. w. h. & c. w. priv. bthrms. Pens. fr. f. 14. Fam. Hüslér, Prop.

Davos—(Alt. 4680 feet) Palace Hotel Davos—Near world renowned Parsenn run. Rooms from S.Fr. 7. Full Board from S.Fr. 16

Davos-Platz—Angleterre & Park Hotel—Leading family hotel. Winter sports. Full pension including afternoon tea, £1.

Geneva—The Beau Rivage—With its open air Restaurant Terrace on the lake fac. Mt. Blanc. Most comf. Prices reduc. Rms. from Sw. Frs. 6.50.

Geneva—Hôtel de la Paix—On the Lake facing Mont-Blanc. Close to pier and places of interest. Select but mod. in cost. Nice rooms from S. Fr. 6.

Grindelwald—Baer Hotel—An up-to-date Hotel with an old tradition. Centre of Social life. Moderate terms.

Grindelwald—Regina Hotel Alpenruhe—First class. Good value and Personal attention. A. Bohren, Managing Proprietor.

Gstaad (Bernese Oberland)—Grand Hotel Alpina—The Skiers Paradise. 1st Class family hotel. Wonderful sit. Incl. trms fr'm Frs. 14. F. Burri, Prop.

Gstaad—Berne Hof—Typical Swiss Hotel in Bernese Oberland. Style. Noted for food and comfort. All Winter Sports. Topping band.

Gurnigel—Grand Hotel—300 rooms. Bernese Oberland (4,000 feet). Ideal Winter sports centre. easy to reach. Pen. fr. Frs. 11. All Winter Sports.

Klosters-Parsenn—Grand Hotel Vereina—First-class. Home of best English Society and Winter Sports. Pension terms from Frs. 16 onwards.

Klosters—Parsenn—Sport Hotel Silvretta—All winter sports. First class. 200 beds. Ski lift. Please ask for booklet.

Lenk—Grand Hotel Kurhaus—(Bernese Oberland) 200 beds. The leading hotel of old reputation. All sports. New luge-funicular. Pensions from 11 Frs.

Locarno—Grand Hotel Palace—In quiet central location, overlooking lake, large park. Pension from Frs. 13.

Mürren—The Grand Hotel—250 beds. The perfect and sunny snow holidays and true enjoyment. Dancg. Kursaal. Economical rates. C. F. Eicher, Manager.

Pontresina, Engadine—The Kronenhof—The traditional English house.

Pontresina—The Palace—First class in every way. Bar. Dancing every night. Own skating rink. Inclusive terms from fr. 15 to 25. M. Schmid, man.

Pontresina—Sport Hotel Pontresina—1st. Class 200 beds. Most sun. All sports, Gaiety. En pension rates from Frs. 14.

Samaden—near St. Moritz—Hotel Bernina—Resident Family Hotel, near sunny slopes. Own Rinks. Orchestra. Moderate. V. Candrian, Manager

Wengen—Grand Hotel Belvedere—First class, every modern comfort, excellent cuisine, Bar, Orchestra. All inclusive rates from 19/-.

Zermatt—for all winter sports. Seiler's Hotels: Mont-Cervin—Victoria

Zuoz—Hotel Castell—1st Class, Winter Sports Safe for Snow and Sun, 6000 feet. Indoor amusements. Full pension, including afternoon tea, £1.

Zweisimmen—Hotel Bristol-Terminus—the English home from home. Every comfort. Reasonable terms. Amusements.

NICE An Hotel of Distinction. **THE WESTMINSTER**
on the Promenade des Anglais, near the Gardens and Casinos
120 rooms. Every comfort. Pension terms from 85.—

GURNIGEL Bernese Oberland, 4,000 ft a. s. l.
The most easily reached First Class Winter Sports resort in Switzerland. All Winter Sports, 'Bus Service up to 5,500 ft., 3 ice rinks, Swiss Ski School, etc.

THE GRAND HOTEL 400 beds, magnificent reception halls and ballroom. Orchestra—dance band and all indoor amusements. For rates and particulars please apply to H. Krebs, Manager Grand Hotel, Gurnigel, Switzerland.

BRITISH HOTEL

HANS CRESCENT HOTEL

A delightfully quiet and comfortable hotel with an excellent cuisine—close to Harrods and Hyde Park, and within easy reach of the Theatres and Shops. Unrivalled setting for Wedding Receptions and Private Dance Parties (sprung floor).

Brochure on request from the Manager.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone SLOane 8421. Telegrams: Hancrestel.

THE BARLING
Specially Designed
DENTURE PIPE
Guaranteed entirely British Made

The Ideal Pipe for Dentures. Perfectly balanced. Barling made. The thin, light mouthpiece counteracts any drag or weight on teeth. The perfect pipe in every way. Medium, 10/6; Large, 12/6. Extra large sizes 15/- upwards.

Postage abroad additional.

Barling PIPE CRAFT

If any difficulty in obtaining, write B. Barling & Sons, 9, Park St., London, N.W.1; or, 'phone: Gulliver 4458. Est. 1812. The oldest firm of pipe-makers in England. "Producers of the World's Finest Pipes."

Kee-mak

—the modern Key Purse
FOR XMAS

A neat, practical way to carry your keys. Prevents holes in pockets. English made, of fine-quality durable leathers. Novel zipp action, simple, quick. Tempered steel, swivel hooks, any key found instantly. Lost key Service included. Each Hook holds 2 Keys. Attractively boxed for Presentation.

Out and In like a Flash

In hard-grained Moroccos, Navy, Nigger or Black:
4 Hooks 3/9 6 Hooks 4/9 8 Hooks 5/9
Pigskin 4 Hooks 4/3 6 Hooks 5/6 8 Hooks 6/6

Sold by Stores, High-Class Leather Shops, Stationers and larger branches of "Boots"

"KEE-MAK," 56 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

Private CASH Advances
By W. H. DURHAM LIMITED,
14, Clifford St., London, W.1. Est. 1913
£50 to £5,000
Without Security.

Test for 1 Month

and you will be absolutely convinced that the **VIBAPHONE** is the best-by-test of all appliances for the relief of **DEAFNESS**

So revolutionary is its principle that it has gone from success to success. Quite safe, non-electrical, practically invisible. No batteries, wires or other attachments. Used by professional men. Write, 'phone or call for Booklet, and details of 80 day Trial Offer. Consultations 9-6.

VIBAPHONE CO.,
Dept. E, 7, New Cavendish St., London, W.1
Phone: Welbeck 8055.

Mürren
Bernese Oberland
Switzerland

THE GRAND HOTEL
for your happiest holidays. Always plenty of snow and glorious sunshine, perfect ice for skating and curling. The centre of social gaiety January to March the best and **sunniest months** for winter sports
Very economical rates.

More Popular than ever!

C. F. EICHER, Manager

THE SAFE, SENSIBLE, WAY to treat colds

VAPEX

TRADE MARK
INHALANT

Why suffer the discomfort of a cold for a minute longer than necessary? Vapex clears the head—relieves stuffiness and eases the breathing. By inhaling Vapex from your handkerchief, you reach every congested part of the nose and throat, destroying the germs and thus removing the infection. Deep inhaling with Vapex is the logical way to attack a cold—a method that is safe and sure, and which does not contain harmful drugs.

Cold germs are everywhere



You can catch a cold wherever people gather. In train and bus, in theatre or cinema, millions of germs are breathed into—and from the air. Then,

if you are run down, worried or under-nourished, you will catch colds. Use Vapex as a preventative—a drop on your handkerchief for day long protection.

Off to School with Vapex



Classrooms are notorious for spreading colds. A little Vapex on the handkerchief... with instructions to breathe from it occasionally... will keep your children free from colds.

READ THIS TESTIMONIAL FROM
THE MATRON OF A NURSING HOME
"I used to suffer dreadfully from
colds but have not had one for
four years, entirely due to using
Vapex. I advise all my patients
and friends to use it."
—B.S., Burnham-on-Sea.

VAPEX KILLS GERMS

You can feel Vapex doing you good—feel your discomfort slipping away from you. For 21 years Vapex has been clearing colds. All over the world many thousands of people use Vapex at the first sign of a cold. Many thousands more use it regularly to prevent colds.



VAPEX
TRADE MARK
INHALANT
**DOES NOT
CONTAIN
ANY
DANGEROUS
DRUGS**

A DROP ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF BY
DAY AND ON YOUR PILLOW AT NIGHT

It is a sensible precaution to have Vapex handy in the house. Put a bottle in reserve—to-day—and be ready for prompt action. In its earliest stages a cold is easiest to dispel.

Of all Chemists 2/- & 3/-.
THOMAS KERFOOT & Co., LTD.

Let ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS Help You When You Go to Paris & Berlin

AT the PARIS Offices of "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," "The Bystander," "Britannia and Eve," "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 65 and 67, Avenue des Champs Elysées, and at BERLIN, 32, Kurfürstendamm, there is a comfortable Reading Room where current and back copies of these publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

All Continental Business Enquiries
should be addressed to:

PARIS OFFICE: 65-67, Avenue des
Champs Elysées, for France, Channel
Islands, Monaco, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland,
Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Czechoslovakia,
Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Balkan States.

BERLIN OFFICE: Kurfürstendamm, 32, for
Germany, Scandinavia, The Baltic States,
Russia and Poland.



The ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS
Reading Room in Paris

MACDONALD'S CIGARETTES

Made by the Largest Independent Cigarette and Tobacco
Manufacturers in Canada. Established 1858.

British Consols

Made from mild, sweet, old Virginia tobac-
cos. Plain Ends. Cork and Ivory Tips.

"EXPORT"

A Virginia cigarette of pleasing mildness.
Plain Ends. Moisture proof paper. Available
on all Canadian Pacific and Donaldson
Steamships.



The Lasting Gift

Can you imagine anything better than the Swan? It will be recognised at once as the leading fountain pen. It will be a great comfort and help. It is absolutely guaranteed. It is good for many years. It is easy to buy, easy to pack and easy to send. Unsuitable nibs may be exchanged after presentation. Choose

THE VISOFIL

for Big Capacity and Visible Ink Supply or

THE LEVERLESS

for speed and simplicity in filling

Swan Pens

The VISOFIL Swan with mounts and clip of rolled gold, 25/-. The LEVERLESS Swan from 17/6. Other Swans from 10/6. Available of all Stationers and Jewellers: in Black or Colours. Made entirely in Great Britain. Illustrated lists from Mabie, Todd & Co., Ltd., Sunderland House, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1, and Branches.



CARR'S TABLE-WATER BISCUITS

Perfect with Cheese...

Perfect with Butter...

... with a Glass

of Wine or

alone.

Carr's
Table-
Water

Table
Water

Made
only by

CARR'S of CARLISLE

BISCUIT MAKERS FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS

© 2102



BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS LATE
MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.